

APIC



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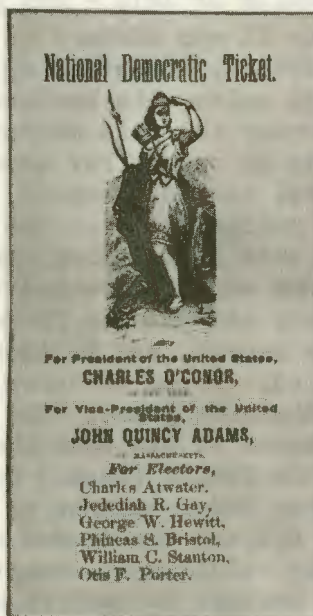
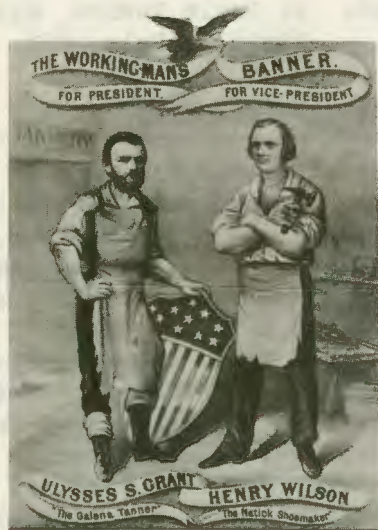
REPUBLICAN PARTY
NATIONAL WORKINGMAN'S
(Grant & Wilson)
3,597,070
(286)



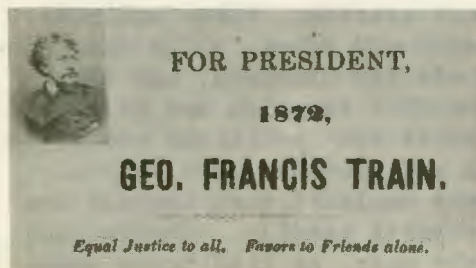
THE
PRESIDENTIAL
CANDIDATES
OF
1872



DEMOCRATIC PARTY
LIBERAL REPUBLICAN
*(Greeley & Brown)
2,834,079
(47)



INDEPENDENT (WOMEN'S RIGHTS)
George Francis Train
none recorded



STRAIGHT-OUT DEMOCRATS
LABOR REFORM PARTY
(O'Connor and Adams)
29,408

EQUAL RIGHTS (PEOPLES)
(Woodhull and Douglass)
none recorded



PROHIBITION PARTY
(Black and Russell)
5,608

INDEPENDENT LIBERAL REPUBLICAN PARTY nominated Groesbeck and Olmsted.
*LIBERAL REPUBLICAN OF COLORED MEN PARTY supported Greeley and Brown.

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THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN OF 1872 - See KEYNOTER cover and Page 5.

The 1872 Campaign was the most unique in our history up to that time. During this period of flourishing industry, expanding railroads, homesteading and peace; graft was also in style. Grant was personally honest, but very naive--his brother-in-law supplied inside information that helped Fisk and Gould nearly corner the gold market; V.P. Colfax offered political protection in the Credit Mobilier affair in return for stock; War Secretary Belnap pocketed \$25,000 from Indian post storekeepers; cabinet members, congressmen, and White House confidants all put sticky fingers in the public pie.....The President abandoned leadership--deferring to the Radical Republicans who were legislating strict controls over the prostrated South. A sizable group of Liberal Republicans were determined that Grant must go! These maverick party members met in Cincinnati in May and Charles Francis Adams was favored. He lead all on the first ballot, with Horace Greeley second, and B. (for Benjamin) Gratz Brown, the Liberal Republican Governor of Missouri, third. Brown withdrew and threw his weight to Greeley, but it took six ballots for him to out-distance Adams. The regular Republicans unanimously chose Grant who dropped Colfax, either because of his ambition, or some say it was scandal. The choice for V. P. was Henry Wilson, the Natick (Mass.) Cobbler.....The Democratic Convention was a gloomy affair, as they knew they had no chance of ousting Grant unless they joined with the Liberal Republicans. This they did, and the ticket of the old Whig and Democrat tormentor, Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown was reluctantly accepted. A comparative few Democrats, who just could not support Greeley held another Convention and the 'Straight-Out Democrats' named Charles O'Connor, as did the union dominated Labor Reform Party, after David Davis had refused the nomination.....The Prohibition Party was represented on the ballot for the first time, with James Black of Pennsylvania and John Russell of Michigan. The controversial Victoria C. Woodhull and the negro Frederick Douglass headed the Equal Rights slate, while another controversial crusader, George Francis Train was running an Independent crusade. Other splinter groups, The Liberal Republican Party of Colored Men backed Greeley and Brown, while the Independent Liberal Republicans supported Williams Groesbeck and Frederick Olmstead, and the National Workingsmen's Party supported Grant and Wilson.....Grant's campaign was helped by the Thomas Nast cartoons depicting Greeley as 'White coat and white hat' political bedfellow of Boss Tweed of New York City. Greeley's personal appearances and speeches were helpful, but he just could not reach enough people--once again, the voters couldn't turn against the popular General who had won the war. It was Grant and Wilson winning handily. Greeley was exhausted in body and spirit from his defeat and the death of his wife, he died three weeks after the election. As a result the 'Sage of Chappaqua' could not get a single electoral vote, and the votes were scattered among Democrats and Liberal Republican aspirants.....

(Condensed from material, researched and written by Don Coney)

THE NEXT ISSUE WILL FEATURE THE 1940 CAMPAIGN -- ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST SOLICITED!!!!!!

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

from Wayne G. LaPoe, #23



1970 CONVENTION

The ballots have been tallied and the membership has expressed its preference for the location of our 1970 National Convention as follows:

Boston	119
Denver	85
Peoria	55
Detroit	52

The Constitution provides that the President will select the site taking into consideration the wishes of the majority of those who plan to attend. Since we have not had a National Convention in the West, I had determined to select Denver if it should place second by a fairly small percentage behind the leader. However, Boston placed first in the balloting by a substantial percentage and I, therefore, designate Boston, Massachusetts, as the site of the 1970 APIC Convention. It is a fine location, with many historical references, and under the enthusiastic direction of Bill Singer and Ben Corning and other New England members, it will be an outstanding event. Dates and the Convention hotel will be announced in the next issue of The Keynoter.

Because of the frequently expressed sentiment for a Western site, I was surprised that the three West Coast states supplied only 34 votes for Denver. The six Mountain and Southwest states in which we have members added 16 more and the vote from the entire West was but 50. To those who offered their time and talents as arrangements chairmen in connection with the nomination, my sincere thanks. As I stated in the last Keynoter, a vote in favor of any of the site nominations would have been a well-placed vote.

It is a pleasure to announce the appointment of Gene McGreevy #137 to the APIC Board of Directors. The Executive Board gave enthusiastic approval to his nomination by the President. Gene is an APIC booster, an experienced collector and he will make a worthwhile contribution to the administration of the organization. He replaces Ralph Callies #346 as a Director.

Two formal charges alleging violations of the APIC Code of Ethics on Reproductions were presented to the Executive Board for consideration and the following action was taken:

Julian White #365. (Mr. White is listed in the roster as "salesman" but functions as a button jobber.) Charged with copying and rerunning items after the fact of the campaign. He was provided an opportunity to explain or refute the charge but chose not to do so. On the evidence presented, the Executive Board voted to drop him from membership. This action is contained in the Secretary's Report.

Ralph Callies #346. Charged with selling items condemned under the APIC Code of Ethics on Reproductions. In the early part of 1968, a member purchased from Mr. Callies' sales lists three items later confirmed as fakes. On the basis of the evidence presented there was considerable doubt that the sales occurred subsequent to public identification of the items as reproductions in The Keynoter. The Executive Board was compelled to conclude from Mr. Callies' statement and the lack of evidence to the contrary that willfulness was not present as required under Article VI of the Code and the petitioner was so notified. Prior to the final disposition of this case, Mr. Callies voluntarily resigned his position on the APIC Board of Directors.

I should like to explain my involvement in a book recently published under the title of "Official Guide to Popular Antiques & Curios." About a year before publication I was approached by the publisher who requested photographs from my collection to be used in a forthcoming book on antiques. I obliged him not knowing at the time that the book was to be a price guide and one of the sections would concern political items. I provided a number of the photographs but I do not know who supplied the prices and disclaim any connection with them. Some of the items are substantially overpriced while others are so modestly priced that they would light the eyes of any collector.

Several years ago I came across an item in the publication of a prominent business concern and I am prompted to quote from it at this time as the result of some observations I have made during the past year as President.

"There is no ready-made hobby suit into which all people will fit. In choosing a hobby, the really big question is: Will it give you fun and enjoyment? It must interest you. It must be something you do because you want to do it.

"But one must not allow a hobby to become his master. He should be able to drop it painlessly when more imperative demands are made on him. It should not become possessive. A well-balanced hobby life will include spare-time activity designed to help maintain physical health, and provide intellectual growth, contemplation, social enjoyment, creative effort, audience relaxation, and periods of solitude. The aim and object of it all is to achieve tranquility. The businessman needs space and air in his mind. So does the teacher, the preacher, the 'butcher, baker and the candlestick maker.' They each need that sort of serenity which seems to be impossible in the hurly-burly of the work-a-day world."

Perhaps, from time to time we need to pause and ask ourselves if we might not be taking our hobby more seriously than any hobby should be taken. Ours is a great hobby and, if kept in proper perspective, we can obtain more fun and enjoyment from it and avoid some of the troubles and frustrations that otherwise are bound to appear.



THE ELECTION OF 1872

by Al Anderson



The election of 1872 had all of the elements of a great drama. There were characters of giant proportions, twists and turns from the expected plot, a genuine concern about humanity, at least a touch of wry humor, and finally death to one of the leading characters.

Ulysses S. Grant was elected to the Presidency in 1868 and was about to seek re-election in 1872. His administration was certainly the most corrupt our nation had had up to that time. Grant appointed no less than forty-two relatives to political office, the government departments were filled with graft, and no less a figure than the Vice President, Schuyler Colfax, had taken enormous bribes in regard to the Credit Mobilier scandal. Despite these examples of Republican corruption the Democrats could hardly point with pride to their record.

In New York City, William M. "Boss" Tweed was giving a seminar on how a poor boy becomes a millionaire. The Democratic party through Tammany Hall had won the immigrants' support at the ballot box and now Tweed began his program for "civic improvement". Among the better buys he found for the city was a \$3,450 safe which somehow managed to cost \$482,500 and a new \$3,000,000 courthouse for the city which had already cost \$11,000,000 by the time Tweed was exposed and the building was barely half completed!

With this sort of corruption in the two major parties, it was not surprising that a new party was created. In 1870 in Missouri, Carl Schurz, a German immigrant, had successfully launched the Liberal Republican party. It marked the first time the word "liberal" was used in American politics and came from the European liberal movements of 1830 and 1848. When Schurz' new party was swept into office, including the election of Schurz as United States Senator, many disenchanted Republicans, Democrats, and idealists looked to the new liberal party as the hope for the future.

When the Liberal Republicans called their convention in Cincinnati in 1872, the list of potential nominees was impressive. The most obvious choice, Carl Schurz, was barred from seeking the Presidency by his foreign birth. Schurz was the keynote speaker and main leader of the party nonetheless. The son of a President and grandson of a President were among the credentials of the brilliant statesman, diplomat, and author Charles Francis Adams, who went into the convention the favorite to be the party's nominee and Schurz' personal choice. Lyman Trumbull, Republican Senator from Illinois, had a record of honesty and genuine concern for reform which made at least one historian call him "the greatest senator of the second half of the 19th century". Among the others being mentioned were Governor of Missouri, B. Gratz Brown, a Liberal Republican although personal foe of Carl Schurz; Horace Greeley, a long time editor of the New York Tribune and political novice; and Supreme Court Justice David Davis, the man who engineered Lincoln's nomination and who had already won the nomination of the Labor Reform party, over some of the same challengers.

More than a few reporters noted the high minded aspirations of the Liberal Republican party. The platform had included the ideas of Samuel Tilden, a future Democratic nominee and the District Attorney of New York who threw Tweed from office; Susan B. Anthony and her relentless crusade for female equality; and E. L. Godkin, whose magazine the Nation was the first great intellectual and political periodical. The platform had taken positive stands on all of the major issues except the tariff question, where it was hopelessly divided. After the drafting of the platform the high-mindedness of the party ran squarely into the political ambitions and the amneuvering which goes hand and hand with it.

Davis was supposedly handing out fifty and hundred dollar bills to any delegate whose vote was for sale. Brown wanted to see Schurz' power curbed and Brown's own prestige enhanced and thus he conferred with representatives of all the major contenders except Adams and Trumbull. Greeley's backers threatened to smear anyone who voted "the wrong way". When

the first ballot was taken Adams led as expected but Horace Greeley was surprisingly second, Trumbull third, with Brown and Davis the next closest among a host of other nominees. Brown announced his withdrawal and support of Greeley. As the balloting continued Schurz' men scurried about the convention seeing if they could bring about an Adams and Trumbull coalition. The next three ballots saw both Adams and Greeley growing in strength but it was the New York editor who was gaining faster. After the fourth ballot Davis gave his support to Greeley and although on the fifth ballot Trumbull's delegates were released and directed to vote for Adams, the move had come too late. On the sixth ballot the landslide was to Horace Greeley. Carl Schurz, the eminent leader of the movement, left the convention a dejected man and was mournfully playing the piano as the party completed the rejection of its greatest leaders by nominating B. Gratz Brown for Vice President. In reality the party never recovered from the nominations.

No man in the country was better known than Horace Greeley, who used his homespun democracy and youthful idealism to champion the cause of the underprivileged, the worker, and the farmer. Despite his idealism and intellectual qualities, Greeley lacked that important quality of a political position. He was described by one leading historian as being "impulsive, unpredictable, overly-ambitious, vain, and vindictive". He had championed the cause of Fourierism (a European socialist scheme), vegetarianism, spiritualism, and even a crusade against the drinking of tea. To millions of Americans who considered themselves respectable, Greeley was nothing less than "an old crackpot."

The Democrats more than a little reluctantly had to swallow the bitter pill of Greeleyism, which included a lifelong criticism of the Democrats. When they officially nominated Greeley some walked out and founded the Straight Democratic party with Charles O'Connor as their nominee. The Labor Reform party also chose O'Connor upon David Davis' refusal of their nomination following his failure to win the Liberal Republicans nod.

The Republican convention provided one small surprise when it was announced that Grant's choice for Vice President was Senator Henry Wilson of Massachusetts to replace Schuyler Colfax. Grant did not drop Colfax because of his involvement in the Credit Mobilier scandal which would have been an admirable reason, but because Colfax was ambitiously planning on a Colfax Presidency following Grant. In 1872 Grant was seriously considering the possibility of running for a third term in 1876 and at the very least wanted to hand pick his own successor. Neither of these considerations included Mr. Colfax.

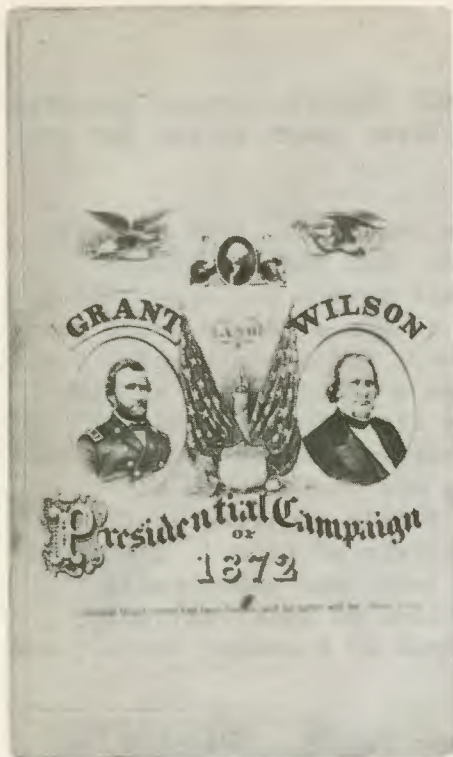
The oldest of our present day minor parties, the Prohibition party, marked its entrance into the political arena in 1872 by nominating James Black of Pennsylvania. The prohibitionists were split by the new party and Greeley's personal prohibition sentiments.

Another first of the 1872 campaign was the entrance of the first woman to run for President. Victoria Woodhull, whose unusual life is detailed in another KEYNOTER article, was nominated by the Equal Rights party espousing woman's suffrage, Negro equality, spiritualism, and free love. The citizenry of 1872 found the first two objectives just as ludicrous as the latter two, and Mrs. Woodhull was not credited with receiving a single vote.

The eccentric, George Francis Train, financier, promoter, lecturer, world traveler and agitator of unpopular causes (also features in this issue of the KEYNOTER) made his presence known of the political scene--running his campaign as an Independent Candidate for President.

The campaign saw Greeley go west as an old man seeking votes rather than as the young man growing up with the country, as he had remarked some twenty years earlier. A rugged campaigner, Greeley impressed his audiences and helped close the gap between Grant and himself but it was a hopeless fight from the start. Thomas Nast's sarcastic cartoons of Greeley as a laughable buffoon were impossible to counteract except by Greeley's personal appearances. Most of the country was content since the post-Civil War recession was over. Corruption in politics was considered as much a part of the game, as an evil that needed to be remedied. Grant was the man who saved the union in the Civil War and wasn't it just patriotic to give him your vote.

When the election returns were in, Greeley suffered the biggest popular vote defeat in the nation's history up to that time. Grant had carried every Northern state and lost only Texas, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, and Missouri. Greeley somehow had developed the misconception he would win and the loss crushed the heart of the relentless fighter. After the election Greeley was half out of his mind and three weeks later Horace Greeley was dead. So ended the drama of 1872.



Carte-de-viste



Brass shell



Greeley Banner



Jugate ferro, pin back



Jugate ferrotype



Photo jugate in ornate copper frame



Parade lantern



Eagle pin and ferro



Shell ferro



Convex glass, litho, pin back



'Our Later Franklin' shell button



Brass shell ferro



'The Sage of Chappaqua' thin shell, pin back



Carte-de-viste

VICTORIA CLAFLIN WOODHULL
By Elmer Koppelman, #490

There occurred in the election of 1872 an event, which until then, had never occurred before. In that year Mrs. Victoria Claflin Woodhull became the first woman to run for the Presidency of the United States.

Victoria was born in Homer, Ohio in 1838, being one of ten children. Both parents were 'unusual' and as a result the entire family was influenced. Her father, Reuben Buckman Claflin, known as 'Buck,' was a ruffian, swindler and all around bad egg. When Victoria was quite young her father was suspected of arson and he was asked to leave town by the good citizens of Homer. The town then raised enough money, through a benefit dance, to set the rest of the family packing. Her mother, Roxanna, was a fannatic and spiritulist, given to entering trances at any time or place. After a time Victoria and her sister, Tennessee, also began dabbling in spiritualism and mesmerism. After several years of roaming around Ohio, 'Buck' came up with the idea of organizing his family into a medicine show, complete with fortune tellers. It was indeed a family project, as they produced and bottled their own product, which they called the 'Elixir of Life.' The label carried a picture of Tennessee, who was a very beautiful young lady, and undoubtedly helped sell the product. Victoria and Tennessee put on exhibitions of spiritualism; mother held seances in the back of the wagon; brother Herben posed as a cancer doctor; and dad handed out the bottles and pulled in the money.

In 1853 a drunkard and dope addict, Dr. Woodhull, joined the family enterprise and shortly thereafter married Victoria, who was 'sweet' sixteen. In 1866 she cast him off and chose as her companion, a man skilled in promotion and advertising, Col. James Blood. There is much doubt that she actually married him, but they did get a 'divorse' in 1876.

The family continued to profit, selling 'Elixir of Life' and various other cures until Herben lost one of his patients in Illinois. Thereafter Victoria and Tennessee worked as clairvoyants in various large cities. While in Cincinnati, Victoria had a vision, which told her to go to New York, with her sister where they would meet with great success. The sisters left promptly, arranging to meet none other than Commodore Vanderbilt. At this time Vanderbilt was old and in ill health and was ready to believe anyone who told him that he would not soon depart from this world. Tennessee treated the Commodore, first as a faith healer and later as his mistress. With Vanderbilt's backing the girls opened a stock brokerage firm and were billed as the 'Queens of Finance.'

In 1870 the sisters organized and published the WOODHULL & CLAFLIN WEEKLY. Through this weekly paper they campaigned for women suffrage and free love, but stood against abortion and prostitution. When circulation lagged Victoria exposed the so-called 'Scandal of the Century,' which involved a romantic triangle between two well-known religious leaders, Theodore Tilton and the Rev. Henry W. Beecher. She claimed that the Rev. Beecher had an affair with Mrs. Tilton. The charges made in this paper eventually brought about Mr. Tilton's decision to swear out a complaint against Beecher. The case went to trial and the public clamored for news of the proceedings which ended after 112 days, with a hung jury. The suit did little to damage the reputation of the defendant, Rev. Beecher, which had been Mrs. Woodhull's intention as she and Rev. Beecher were always at odds. The case, on the other hand did increase the circulation of the WOODHULL & CLAFLIN WEEKLY, and copies containing the details of the case sold for as high as forty dollars each.

On May 10, 1872 Mrs. Woodhull was nominated by the National Equal Rights Party (also known as the People's Party) for the Presidency of the United States. The Convention, which met in Apollo Hall in New York City, chose as her running mate Frederick Douglass, the Negro, who had been devoting his energies toward reforms for his race. The Woodhull & Claflin Weekly formed an organization known as the Victoria League, which went about promoting Mrs. Woodhull's election and was the only official group working for her. She found very little support of spiritualism, free love, and woman suffrage.



(Photo from the J. Doyle DeWitt Collection)

When election day came in 1872, Grant was easily re-elected and Victoria Woodhull was in jail, on a charge of sending obscene matter through the mails. This came about due to the Beecher - Tilton expose, which was published in her paper.

In 1877, on January 4th, old Commodore Vanderbilt passed on and Victoria saw a golden opportunity. She put in a claim to the family for money the Commodore had not paid, for many of the 'services' which she and her sister had performed. Rather than have their father's affairs exposed, the family paid the sisters but stipulated that both must leave the country until the will was settled. Thus it was that the sisters set off for England, where both met and married men of great wealth. Victoria married a wealthy English banker named Martin, who married her in spite of her past.

In 1892 she returned from England and did a complete turn-about now advocated better housing, woman suffrage, better health, etc. She said that she came back to lead the Woman's Movement and organize a national convention at which she would be nominated for the Presidency. The Chicago newspapers got wind of what she was about to do and dug up any and all information from the past which they could use against her. For a time she tried to fight back but soon returned to England. In a short time she was back in Washington, D.C., to be nominated by a group of fifty women at the Willard Hotel. This same group nominating Mrs. Mary L. Stowe for Vice-President. Again, not a single vote is recorded for her in the election. She spent her remaining days in England where she became involved in some minor controversies; but in general, spent her time doing charitable work and contributing much of her great fortune to various charities. Her last years were extremely lonely and on June 10, 1927 at the age of eighty-nine, her eventful and controversial life came to an end.



James Black

The first candidate for President of the country's oldest minor party was James Black, who was born in Lewisburg, Union county, Pennsylvania in 1823. He became a lawyer and spent most of his years around Lancaster, Pennsylvania. At age 23 he helped institute a division of the Sons of Temperance and was the permanent chairman of the Chicago convention of 1869 which founded the Prohibition Party. He was active in various prohibition projects and causes, and published material fostering the Temperance movement, until his death in 1893.



John Russell

Rev. John Russell, the Vice-presidential candidate was born in Livingston county, New York in 1822 but grew up in Michigan, and was an ordained minister in the

Methodist-Episcopal church. He was of Puritan descent and was known as the 'Father of the Prohibition Party', having published the first newspaper in 1867, 'The Peninsular Herald', which advocated a separate political party. Rev. Russell was appointed the temporary chairman of the Convention which founded the National Prohibition Party and was an active Prohibitionist throughout his life.

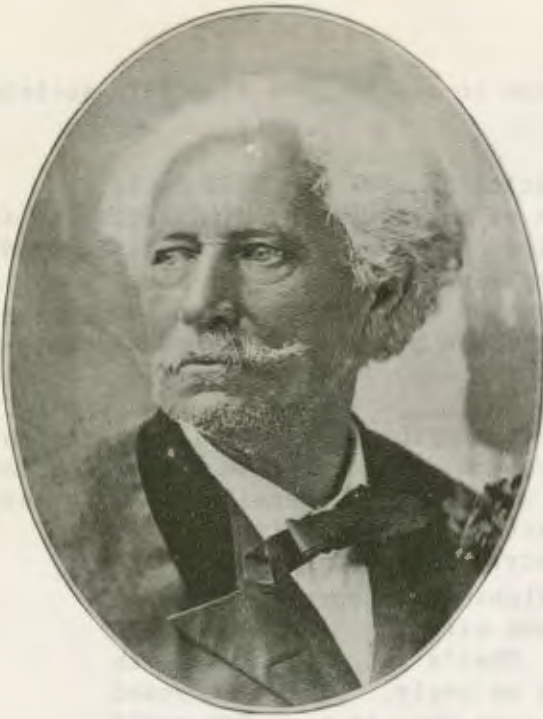
A new, scholarly book RECORD OF MILITARY AND HISTORICAL BUTTONS has been published by Alphaeus H. Albert, APIC #803. Dewy, a former teacher, has been a life long shanked-button collector and in 1945 requested pertinent material from fellow collectors to be used in this, his fourth publication. This most complete work of 488 pages, pictures and describes the thousands of military and historical buttons from the Continental Army to the present. A large section is devoted to 'Political and Commemorative Buttons' and this book (most well done) is available from the author for \$17.50 (post paid).....

The new G.O.P.
Elephant, see
APIC Commentary
for additional
information.



The promised compilation of the 1968 candidates on ballots of all 50 States will appear in the next issue. This project has been most fascinating as well as time consuming and will point up some interesting party names and unusual State election laws.

Mrs. Marian Ford, #784, has been updating the 1962 & 63 research projects of the Presidential and Vice Presidential Candidates and Hopefuls. The 1964 and 1968 information will be included with the next KEYNOTER. Our Secretary Treasurer, Stephen Bibler still has copies of these research projects as well as 1967 and 1968 KEYNOTERS available--see Spring KEYNOTER for price information.



GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN

CAPITALIST. LECTURER AND TRAVELER
PRESIDENT DRIFTWOOD CLUB (1560 SOLVENT MEMBERS)

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN: CITIZEN
OF THE REPUBLIC

by Edmund Sullivan, #264

...For now he thought it convenient and necessary, as well as for the increase of his own honor as the servant of public, to turn knight-errant and roam through the whole world, armed cap-a-pie, and mounted on his steed in quest of adventures...

The History of Don Quixote
Part I, Chapter 1.

Shortly after George Francis Train died in 1903, his brain was found to weigh 53.8 ounces, a figure which the attending physicians declared was twenty-sixth in the list of brain weights of 106 famous men, six ounces greater than the average. The scientific validity of the relationship between greatness and brain weight is open to question. But the event itself seems perfectly in keeping with the career of a man who must be considered one of America's greatest nineteenth century eccentrics.

Train's life was a bewildering mixture of solid accomplishments, a genuine interest in the underdog, intense patriotism, pietistic morality, and bizarre behavior perhaps not equalled by any other American of his time. His achievements: part owner of the famous clipper ships, "Flying Cloud" and "Monarch of the Seas"; originator of the foreign ticket agent-packet steamship service that helped persuade large numbers of Irish famine victims to come to America; developer of the British street railway system and inventor of a particular type of necessary rail; organizer of the Credit Mobilier (but not involved in the later scandal); militant supporter of the unpopular Union cause in Great Britain during the Civil War; newspaper editor and possibly America's first international correspondent; a millionaire before he was twenty-five; a key figure in negotiating a loan that brought the Spanish government out of bankruptcy; one of the first to plan and provide heavy financial backing for the Transcontinental Railroad; and a prolific writer.

But in his autobiography, "Citizen Train" (his favorite name for himself) lists certain other achievements which he felt were equally important: advocator of "spreadsagleism" (the American economy should develop consumers in every part of the world); political favorite of Australian ex-convicts and miners, with a better than even chance to have become Australia's first, and possibly only President; while in Italy, an agitator for the revolutionary Carbonari; while in France, sometime hero of the Paris Commune; twice circumnavigator of the globe, once in 80 days (and the inspiration for Phineas Fogg in Jules Verne's Around the World in Eighty Days), later in 60 days, to beat Nellie Bly; for a time the highest paid circuit lecturer in the country; arrested fourteen times but never convicted; designer and owner of one of the earliest Newport villas; first citizen of Omaha, Nebraska; challenger of Anthony Comstock; twice a candidate for President of the United States; elected President by residents of "Murderers Row" in Tombs prison; friend to all the children in the Madison Square neighborhood of New York City; and perennial benefactor to the sick and the homeless.

This is the kind of life that is apt to leave the more sedentary twentieth century American breathless. Everything Citizen Train did he did with passion and conviction. He was never one to harbor any delusions that he might possibly be wrong. He was a showman but never a charlatan, a teetotaler but an opponent of the temperance movement. He was a millionaire many times over but was nearly penniless at his death. He was gifted with a superior mind,

a stupendous ego, and a restless energy that brought him to the heights of public acclaim but never quite to the depths of public indifference.

His totally disorganized forays into presidential politics in 1864 and 1872 reveal his visionary idealism as well as his almost complete lack of understanding of American political behavior. In common with many Americans he admired political power but distrusted politicians. The political limelight to Train was simply another forum, or more likely a stage, for gathering an audience to hear his verbal gems on whatever topic was occupying his attention at the moment. In 1864 his favorite topic was political immorality among presidential aspirants.

Convinced that Lincoln was violating civil liberties, contemptuous of McClellan, and despising the Copperheads as more vicious than their namesakes, he set out on a speaking and writing campaign that would have put ordinary men out of action. Ostensibly as a correspondent for a Chicago newspaper he organized a headquarters and promptly circulated "manifestoes", articles, and pamphlets in a literary style that was his trademark:

(in response to a hostile editorial in a Philadelphia newspaper): Many thanks for your complimentary editorial...You open with the 'Abolitionists have drawn a prize in their political lottery.' That's so! You close with 'What has happened to change his opinions?' Let me reply. I have supposed the Democratic party would have enough sense to come over to me. How could they expect to come over to the T.P. (Treason Party, i.e., the McClellan Democrats-author) platform? It had three planks: STATES RIGHTS, that is SECESSION; FREE TRADE, that is DESTRUCTION; REPUDIATION, that is INFAMY... Fire a stone into the pack and the hound that is hit is sure to howl. (Train's italics).

(In a letter to a "Committee of Gentlemen"):

Cheers for McClellan sound Sepulchral!
I never whistle at a funeral!
Ring out wild bells to the wild sky!
The Party is dying. Let it die...
Chicago Nomination--Positive Boil.
October Elections--Comparative Boiler.
November Elections--Superlative Burst.
Mene! Mene! Tekel Upharsin!

And surely what should be a classic bit of doggeral about out of office politicians:

Why wax they so exceeding wrath?
Their feet are not inside the trough.

Citizen Train aligned himself with no party, preferring always to go directly to the people. His prodigious energy and immense vocabulary resulted in a torrent of publications which would establish him in the public eye, almost for the rest of his life. It is not known whether he received any votes for his efforts in 1864; indeed it is rather difficult to determine exactly what he stood for. More important, the lesson to him of this first political adventure was his conviction that he would someday win the White House by popular acclaim.

But Train claimed to have experienced his first vision of becoming President while he was incarcerated in a Dublin jail, in 1870, accused of being an Irish revolutionary. The evidence points first, however, to an overture by some of his Democratic friends to accord Train second place on a ticket headed by Salmon Chase. Characteristically, the Citizen replied that he would take first place only, and that as Chase was his friend, he could have second place. There is no other evidence that Train was approached by either major party. But the Citizen as a perennial champion of lost causes had long been lecturing in support of women's rights and economic and political protection for Irish immigrants. He

TRAIN'S THIRD MANIFESTO.

SECOND DAY OF THE CONVENTION.
Friends, Irishmen, Germans, and working men.
You are all Americans.
Do you wish to see our country ruined? Vote
for McClellan.
Do you wish to be drafted? Vote for McClellan.
Do you wish to keep up illegal arrests every-
where? Vote for McClellan. July 7, 1862.
Do you wish to keep up the work thus begun? Vote
for McClellan. Sept. 12, 1862.
Do you wish to keep up the work thus begun? Vote
for McClellan. Sept. 12, 1862.
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for McClellan. Sept. 12, 1862.

Ireland thrown overboard by England.
Wanted—100,000 Wooden Caskets.
30,000 Metallic Coffins.
400,000 Metallic Coffins.
To crush out the South.
Wipe Out My Navy.
The War must go on.—(Sept. '61.
Manumit the Slaves as a Military Necessity.—
Every Man Must Be Drafted.
The Fenian Brotherhood Sold by the Invincible
Club of Chicago.
Draft Every Man.—(U. S. M. C.
New York takes an egg—Five Hundred Delegates.
Belmont lays an egg—Five Hundred Delegates.

Down with the Politician and up with the
People.
Democratic Party Died August 28th at Chicago.
Disease—Belmont on the Brain.
The Politicians their Rights and nothing less.
The People their Rights and nothing less.
Six men in the Convention are plotting to divide
the nation.
Fifty-six delegates about out, representing the
Iron Mountains, sold mines and two million
square miles of America.
Now for a Western Republic—West of Missis-
sippi.
Now for a Western Republic—West of Missis-
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Now for a Western Republic—West of Missis-
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Now for a Western Republic—West of Missis-
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Now for a Western Republic—West of Missis-
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Now for a Western Republic—West of Missis-
sippi.

God Save America
Geo Francis Train

When Defenders Drive Home
4:30 PM. 10,000 Backs
has been smothered in the K.K.
and the Reign of Terror
will shake America
The Fenian Brotherhood
will shake America

Train's red-blue pencil response to autograph requests.

was viewed favorably by the leading suffragettes of the day and he interpreted his popularity with Irish Americans as a mandate to become their spokesman. The year 1872 would be his year for the White House. Appropriately enough, his campaign began from his temporary home in Blarney, Ireland.

That women were a long way from receiving the franchise and the fact that Irish Americans showed no inclination to leave the Democratic Party troubled the Citizen not at all. For that matter his platform hardly seemed calculated to attract voters, although there appeared to be something for everyone:

- Inland and penny postage;
- Universal amnesty;
- Reduction of army and navy;
- Down with taxes;
- Women suffrage;
- Presidential term of six years;
- Death knell of Tammany;
- Compulsory education...sans Bible;
- Ballot to boys of eighteen;
- Let Brigham alone--admit Utah
- Hydropathy and Turkish baths in every government
sanitary institution;
- Abolish electoral college;
- No more land grants;
- Success to strikers;
- etc...

Despite a shore but lively demonstration for him at the Liberal-Republican Convention the Citizen was not long in contention. Unhappy, as were others, with Harace Greeley's nomination Train promptly set out to "accept the nomination" from a third party. Even though accredited (somehow) as a Greenback delegate he was again cold-shouldered. A few days later he was rejected by the recently organized Labor Reform Party. He himself rejected an invitation to join forces with Victoria Woodhull, nominee of the Equal Rights Party, and another famous eccentric of the day. Again he was a candidate without a party, but convinced as usual that he was in touch with the people.

The campaign began. Selftitled "The People's Candidate for President", he rented halls for his "conventions" (his word for an audience), filled local newspapers with vitriolic prose, published self-written denunciatory letters so that he could offer his answers, and had broadsides posted at every stop announcing the imminent arrival of the "Coming Man". The following sample of his message appears on a small card that was widely distributed:

THE MAN OF DESTINY

...

Campaign 1872! Capital Five Millions!
Representing Twelve Million Working Men and Women.

The Independent Public Meeting ever held in American, where men and women, all parties, all creeds, pay their share of expenses, instead of having politicians get them up free and steal the money out of the Treasury to pay for the Halls and Advertising...

ONE MILLION IRISH VOTES AND THE WOMEN VOTERS IS THE BALANCE OF POWER

Is it possible to elect a President who does not drink, smoke, chew, swear, gamble, lie, cheat, steal, who never held public office, never played the deomogogue, who has always been right on great national questions, and who believes that he is an instrument in the hands of

*Woodhull shall have
justice or damn go
the church.*

*Geo Francis Train
The Reformer*

*Approved
Geo Francis Train
H. H. H.*

IMPORTANT AND IMMEDIATE

OMAHA, JANUARY 1st, 1872.

TO THE RESPONSIBLE EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR:

Mr. Train has been too much occupied for many years in advocating his reforms, to heed the outrageous slanders hurled at him by the American Press; but when it comes to a direct accusation of being an impostor he considers it due his wife, children and relations (say nothing of the prominent position he holds as the only independent candidate for the American Presidency) to take such action as will place him right before the people. The paragraph originally started, it is alleged, in the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, and generally copied without comment by leading American Newspapers, gives him this opportunity.

THE LIBELOUS PARAGRAPH.

"As words of Geo. Francis Train have been made an affidavit that Mr. Train is a lunatic, and has petitioned to be appointed his guardian," or words to that effect. The infamous accusation of implicating him in the burning of Chicago through the agency of the *Internationale* copied in the Chicago Times, St. Louis Republican, Cincinnati Enquirer, N. Y. World, and other leading papers, and circulated through the Associated Press by land and sea, together with this libelous paragraph, shows an organized plan of the government or interested individuals, to try and damage Mr. Train before the country, pending the next presidential campaign.

As Fenian Chief Organizer of the people at 800 Mass Meetings throughout the land for the presidency, Mr. Train has been asked immediate action against his libelers, and instructs me by telegraph to request you to publish this letter within ten days, retracting the libel you have circulated, in such editorial language as shall be considered satisfactory to Mr. Train's legal advisers, or papers will be at once served upon you for \$50,000 damages.

For the information of yourself and Attorney this letter has been approved by the best legal talent in the country who have advised Mr. Train that any newspaper copying the above said libel can make no defense against a verdict in his favor, (any judge or jury attempting it, in this corrupt age, might probably be assisted in forming a correct opinion through the wild but stern justice of the *Internationale*.) Please forward the paper publishing your retraction with a letter in your own handwriting, to reach Omaha as soon after the ten days allowed as the mail will permit.

Very Respectfully, Yours,
GEO. F. BEMIS, Private Sec'y,
To Geo. F. TRAIN, The Peoples Candidate for the American Presidency.

THE MAN OF DESTINY!
THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.
CAMPAIGN 1872! CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS! REPRESENTING TWELVE MILLION WORKING MEN AND WOMEN.
The first Independent Public Meetings ever held in America, where men and women, all parties and all creeds, pay their share of expenses, instead of having politicians get them up free, and steal the money out of the Treasury to pay for the stalls and Advertising.
THE BANNER OF THE TRAIN LIGUE IS THE RED FLAG OF LIBERTY.
WHAT OTHER PUBLIC MAN DAHE GIVE YOU HIS PLATFORM?
Voting for Mr. Train is voting for your own Freedom—he only represents and leads the people.
ONE MILLION IRISH VOTES AND THE WOMEN VOTERS IS THE BALANCE OF POWER.
The Peoples Paper *The Greenback Age*, at Omaha, is the first organ published of *The Train Ligue*.
Is it possible to elect a President who does not drink, smoke, chew, swear, gamble, lie, cheat, steal, who never held public office, never played the demagogue, who has always been right on great national questions, and who believes that he is an instrument in the hands of some mysterious power, to emancipate the people from the slavery of Party and the Fanaticism of ages, and who challenges any one to find any blemish on his reputation?
IMMENSE AUDIENCES EVERYWHERE.
ADMIT BEARER TO PLATFORM.
GEO. P. BEMIS,
PRESIDENTIAL HEAD-QUARTERS, Gilsey House, N. Y. and Omaha House, Omaha, Nebraska.

An engraved card sent to members of Congress during 1872 campaign.

156 Madison Avenue, New York

St. Patrick's Day, March, 18.

To Hon. Boyd Winchester
Washington, D. C.

In the name of the PEOPLE of the United States, may I ask you to vote for the following Amendment to the Constitution?==

AMENDMENT:

THAT THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE BE ABOLISHED, AND THE PEOPLE BE PERMITTED TO VOTE DIRECT FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Is it too much to ask the courtesy of a reply—stating whether or not you favor this change in our political system?

William H. H.

Has California yet found out that Grant is playing Possum? Has not been sick? Has no cancer? But plays Put up Job - to keep out Sing Sing, some Partners of dirt and blood! Who are \$17,000,000 Grant's secret bank?

some mysterious power to emancipate the people from the slavery of Party and the Fanaticism of ages, and who challenges any one to find a blemish on his reputation?

It is tempting to analyze that statement, but we will pass up the opportunity with the remark that the rumblings of the Panic of 1873 were beginning to be felt. As the final vote tally would show, President Grant's popularity had slid considerably due to the scandals just becoming public; the question of what to do with the Southern states was still unresolved; and a technological America was emerging too rapidly and too confusingly for most politicians to understand. The author, Arthur Train, a distant relative of the Citizen, would write in later years, "dotty as he undoubtedly was, I am inclined to think that there was a method in his madness."

But that opinion does not do justice to the Citizen. George Francis Train loved the lime-light. Applause was his food and drink. In the light of later events, a presidential campaign simply provided him with a national stage. He was a fairly tall man, somewhat resembling Mark Twain; he was a very fastidious dresser (supposedly he sported a fresh white carnation in his lapel every day of his adult life); and he displayed an incredibly powerful platform personality. A newspaper account, written during the campaign, gives us an idea of this personality:

George Francis Train is a man of commanding height, as supple in body as he is voluble in speech. His features, without being handsome, possess a mobility that alone would have made the fame of KEAN and MCCREADY as it did of GARRICK.

The majority of people incline to think that TRAIN is but one remove from a madman; he may be in a political point of view, but if he were to cease howling for the Presidency and go on the stage, there would be no actor to compare him with. He has a most startling versatility...his wit is so quick and vivid that its brilliancy shines like lightning...He is a thorough master of oratory...managing his voice with a skill that does not fall to lot of old actors after a lifetime of study...On the platform people laugh at him, on the stage they would worship him...

And yet he is not happy; no, he wants to be President...But in the person of Mr. TRAIN imitative art can go no further.

So innocent was Train of political campaigning that he caused the larger quotation to be printed and circulated.

So confident was he of election, or perhaps not really caring one way or the other, he took a European holiday in the middle of the campaign. He had hardly returned when the Woodhull-Bleecher case was blazoned in headlines. The Citizen plunged promptly into the case in support of the Woodhulls by challenging the legality of Anthony Comstock's obscenity case against the sisters. The affair soon turned into a Train-Comstock battle. This lost cause marked the end of Train's political ambitions, at least the ambition to become President.

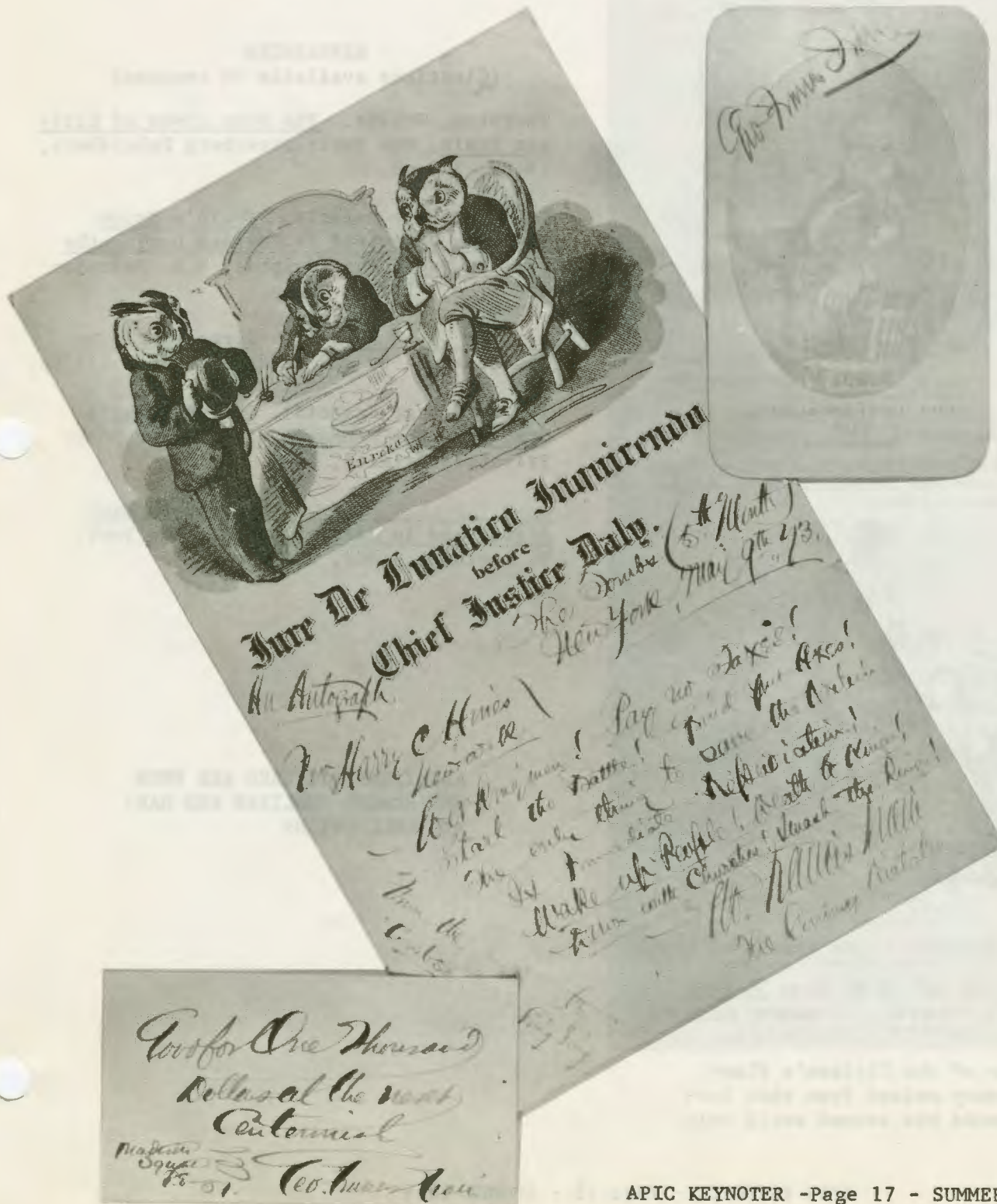
For there was one last political event. After his release from the Tombs as a result of his battle with Comstock, the Citizen had calling cards printed which advocated the substitution of his presidential candidacy with "Dictator, 1873". No he was deeply engaged on still another scheme, arguments for his plan to "psychologize the world." With his elevation to the Dictatorship of America the era of Psychologic Evolution would begin, the year 1, P.E.

With the exception of a well publicized second trip around the world, a barrage of criticism of America's Philippine and Cuban adventures, his annual lecture trips, and minor overnight interests, the Citizen's public life was over. Nearly penniless, he retired to a hotel room in New York's Madison Square neighborhood. Despite the entreaties of his children he preferred to live alone. He had been a loner all of his life (his parents, brother, and sister died in the New Orleans yellow fever epidemic when he was ten) and he certainly would not change now. In his last years he gained much of the love and respect from children and neighbors that had always eluded him in public life.

However, I would needs adventure; I did the best I could and was overcome.

The History of Don Quixote,
Part II, Chapter 66.

But we shall let the Citizen have the last word: "People called me insane, and I don't blame them. What would a village of peanuts say if some day a coconut rolled in among them?"



George Francis Train's 8TH [FAST] SUNDAY NIGHT RECEPTION. CHICKERING HALL, (18th St. and Fifth Ave.) SUNDAY EV'G, JUNE 23d 1889.



CITIZEN TRAIN BEFORE HIS FAST.
(From Texas Sittings.)

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN will discuss from the platform **Red Hot Current Events** in his usual dashing independent way.

A. MINER GRISWOLD, Editor of TEXAS SITTINGS, will give one of his witty, characteristic Lectures, illustrated by Stereopticon Views, picturesque and comic.



CITIZEN TRAIN AFTER THE EIGHTH WEEK OF HIS FAST
(From Texas Sittings.)

Admission to all parts of the house 25 Cents.
NO RESERVE SEATS. COME EARLY!
DOORS OPEN AT 7.30 BEGINS AT 8.

A typical example of the Citizen's flamboyant style. Money raised from this lecture series financed his second world trip.

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_____. My Life in Many States and in Foreign Lands. New York: D. Appleton, 1902. 348 pp.

ALL ITEMS PICTURED ARE FROM
THE EDMUND SULLIVAN AND HARRIS
COLLECTIONS.

EDITORIALIZING *with 'Chick'*

The sorry state of most Political Americana collections in our nations not-for-profit institutions is deplorable, but the blame must be shared by the donors, as well as the donees. If you intend to give one item or especially a collection, serious thought should be given, and we enumerate some important factors which you'll wish to consider: 1. Ascertain that the gift is wanted, needed and will be used--if not, sell the item/s and donate the proceeds to the institution or some charity. Don't thrust items upon an institution if they aren't able to utilize now, or in the foreseeable future. 2. Give a collection which will be useful as presented--tells a story etc.--if its just a hodge-podge of items, it will undoubtedly become just more-so, for rarely do curators and staff have the time to research, and most are not knowledgeable in the field of Political Americana. 3. Give the collection while you are living and can guide those entrusted with the material and help acquaint them with it. 4. Indenture should be specific but allow some flexibility, at least enough to allow duplicates or very similar items to be traded or sold for needed items. 5. Obtain a commitment that funds will be available to maintain and display and to obtain a representative group of items from future campaigns. 6. Be sure space is available for at least partial permanent display and proper storage for balance. 7. Insert stipulation that prolonged (definite length of time) non-use of collection will cause gift to be relinquished to another donee or sold, with proceeds going to a designated charity.

Some of the advantages of donations to institutions which can meet most of the points enumerated above are: 1. Material is preserved for posterity. 2. Availability for researchers. 3. Accessability to public view and occasional special display and promotion. 4. Keeps collection in tact and current. 5. Definite tax advantages which advanced collectors may wish to pursue. Some disadvantages of such gifts are: 1. Difficulty in finding institution with genuine interest in such collections and with repository. 2. Changes in administrators, curators, or staff, may find loss of interest. 3. Difficulty in safeguarding, and preserving while making available for research and viewing. 4. Problem in maintaining nucleus of collection and yet not tying it up so that advantageous trades cannot be made.

In defense of the condition one finds the current Political Americana collections at Syracuse and Cornell Universities, it must be said that the Universities have grown so tremendously, making it necessary to utilize every inch of space. Current personnel is faced with duties foreign to their field of study since both collections are not currently in their proper locations. Both have facilities under construction or on the drawing board which will hopefully relieve the situation; it is also hoped that a knowledgeable staff to catalogue, prepare, and display will also be included in such plans. The Smithsonian Institution has a small permanent display of Political Americana and had a large, superb display from August thru November, 1968. The Smithsonian archives are well kept and available, as they should be, to knowledgeable collectors, especially if advance notice is given our good friend Herb Collins, #349 or Dr. W. E. Washburn, #69. Many of the state and county historical societies have sizeable groups of items and continue to obtain more. Most are just accumulations and are not receiving tender, loving care. Most have duplicates which they cannot or will not sell or trade, and quite often this is due to bad experiences with collectors of Political Americana and from other fields. Those who were to 'help' the curator, but really 'helped' their personal collections rather than the museum collection. When called upon, be honest and do a good job--especially in trading be sure to give honest value in items which are needed and displayable.

Possibly in 1972 the APIC can establish an Acquisition Committee, which would obtain a representative group of buttons and 3-D items from the campaign on a cost-plus basis. Several hundred dollars would have purchased a fine representative group of 1968 items for a museum collection. It has been suggested that the APIC offer such services to individual collectors but it seems that since collecting is the name of the game, if someone is going to do the collecting for you, you really aren't a collector.

+++++

What are we? That is besides the most enthusiastic, ingenious, and irrational group of collectors in any hobby field. The 1500 of us, should be something besides 'Collectors of Political Campaign Items'--if stamp collectors are Philatelists and coin collectors are Numismatists, are we Politicians? You, who are authorities (real or imagined) on titles and nomenclature, write our President giving him your views on the newest word for our dictionaries.

For the Newer Collector

by Webster T. Haven, #131, 324 Monticello Dr. N.,
Syracuse, NY 13205

- Q. Can you please tell me when Whitehead & Hoag Co. was formed and also when they went out of business?
- A. The Business Library of the Newark (N.J.) Public Library reports that "The company was established in 1870. The source for this is Kelley, E. M. The Business Founding Date Directory. Scarsdale. Morgan & Morgan, 1954. p. 134. The company was listed in the New Jersey Industrial Directory through 1960-61, but not in the 1962."
- Q. What is the best way to photograph buttons without getting a glare off of them?
- A. This problem varies with types of cameras and films. In black and white, I use fluorescent light or poloroid filters. You can also bounce flash off the ceiling and thus get indirect light. In color I get my best results outdoors with natural light, but not in the direct sun shine. Members who have other methods are invited to send in their suggestions, which we will report in a later issue.
- Q. How would a group of APIC members go about forming a chapter?
- A. Consult the Vice-President of the Region, in which you live for help on this. They are listed in your Membership Roster and also on page two of this Keynoter.
- Q. Is it true that Lincoln's body is not in the cenotaph, in the Lincoln Tomb at Springfield, Illinois?
- A. True. The body of Lincoln has been moved several times, one of which was in 1876 when a gang of counterfeiters attempted to steal it for ransom. Finally on Sept. 26, 1901 it was placed in a cement vault, thirty inches north of the present cenotaph and ten feet below the surface of the floor, where it has remained.
- Q. If Lyndon B. Johnson had not been reelected in 1964 he would never have had a vice president serve with him. Are there any presidents who never had a vice president?
- A. Whenever a vice president became president due to the death of the president, he has served without a vice president. Teddy Roosevelt, Calvin Coolidge, Harry Truman and Lyndon Johnson however ran and were reelected to the office with a vice president. John Tyler, Millard Fillmore, Andrew Johnson and Chester Arthur never were reelected to the presidency so never had a vice president. William Rufus King was elected vice president to serve with Franklin Pierce in 1852. He had the oath of office administered to him in Havana Cuba, but died April 18, 1853, without ever performing any of the duties of his office.
- Q. What is the address of the Slater company that makes buttons?
- A. N. G. Slater Corp., 220 W. 19th St., New York, N. Y. 10111.
- Q. Why are neither Herbert Hoover or Franklin Delano Roosevelt in the Hall of Fame of Great Americans, on the New York University Campus?
- A. One qualification for election to the Hall of Fame is that the nominee must have been dead at least twenty-five years. F.D.R. has been dead 24 years and Hoover has been dead almost five years.
- Q. How do you pronounce jugate and what does it mean?
- A. Webster's Seventh New Collegiate Dictionary says, 'jū gāt or 'jū gat with the a, as in banana, and with both syllables getting the same emphasis. It means a pair and is used in our hobby to designate an item depicting both Pres. and V.P. candidates. (a jugate button or jugate poster, etc.)
- Q. From which 20th century major party campaign is it the toughest to find items?
- A. John W. Davis - Democrat 1924 and James M. Cox - Democrat 1920 are the most elusive.
- Q. From which 19th century major party campaign is it the toughest to find items?
- A. Again Democrats - James K. Polk 1844 and Lewis Cass 1848.

APICommentary • by Don Coney • 66 Golf Street • Newington, Conn. 06111

Another issue and more news about your fellow collectors and their collections. What's new with you? If you'd like to share it with the rest of the membership, send it along.

Marion Cylkowski (#1724) brought his collection of Wallace buttons to the Willowick, Ohio Coin Club meeting in May. His nine frames received widespread attention from the numismatists plus a splendid write-up in the Painesville Telegraph...APICommentary is saddened to hear of the passing of Carl E. Dorr. Mr. Dorr's extensive collection has been in the Syracuse University Library for several years...New member J. B. Cobb (#1781) was the subject of an illustrated article in the Memphis Press-Scimitar last May. From the picture, it would appear that Mr. Cobb is off to a flying start in our hobby.

The wire services have carried a story regarding the demise of the realistic elephant as the GOP party emblem. The Republican National Committee has adopted a modernistic new symbol: a narrow white bar running from front to back bisecting the elephant which has a rounded blue top half with three white stars and a square red bottom. While the elephant has a trunk, it has no eyes--a symbolism which the GOP might want to change.

The Pittsburgh Press and Pittsburgh Post-Gazette have both carried stories on A. G. Trimble (#444) and his son, Rich (#313). Their specialty firm was appointed the contract to supply the official Nixon-Agnew inaugural badges including special copies for the President and Vice President...Joseph J. Brian (#477) had used his collection in his teaching duties, and a story plus photo of part of his collection was featured in the January 1969 New York City Staff Bulletin.

FLASH...BULLETIN...Some additional copies of J. Doyle DeWitt's "A Century of Campaign Buttons" have been unearthed and are now on sale. If your check was returned or if you haven't sent, SEND NOW. The price is \$25.00 postpaid and the address again is University of Hartford Library, 200 Bloomfield Avenue, West Hartford, Conn. 06117, Attn: Acquisitions Dept. - University Hall. The librarian tells APICommentary that some checks were returned but a limited supply of books has been discovered.

" PRICES REALIZED IN SPRING 1969 AUCTION "

It was most disappointing to find a general disinterest in the APIC Spring Auction. Only forty seven items were offered from a membership of some twelve hundred, and many items did not return their legitimate value. All items were awarded the successful bidder at a slight advance over the next highest bid, and in the case of ties of which there were several, a flip of the coin determined the winner. It is regrettable that eight bids were received after the auction had closed.

1. \$27.39	13. \$ 4.00	25. \$105.60	37. \$ 5.25
2. 32.50	14. 2.25	26. 26.50	38. 22.70
3. 41.55	15. 7.50	27. 2.00	39. 20.50
4. 9.00	16. 46.58	28. 7.25	40. 56.20
5. 8.50	17. 6.75	29. 12.45	41. 13.10
6. 13.10	18. 8.25	30. 51.55	42. 3.80
7. 3.25	19. 20.50	31. 3.75	43. 15.50
8. 36.60	20. 5.03	32. 2.77	44. 16.26
9. 12.00	21. 40.50	33. 6.25	45. No bid
10. 28.00	22. 21.50	34. 10.50	46. 8.25
11. 3.76	23. 1.57	35. 14.39	47. 45.50
12. 70.10	24. 4.25	36. 14.25	

Thanks to Mrs. Maggie Rogers # 818 and Mrs. James Niedermeyer # 838 for a job well done.

APIC CHAPTER MEETINGS by Ferd O'Brien, #103.

MICHIGAN APIC CHAPTER HOLDS THREE MEETINGS IN 1969.

Our 1st, 1969 meeting was held in Lansing on February 22nd at the Ramada Inn. There were 40 Michigan members and friends present including one visitor, APIC member Robert Kosta from Deland, Florida. The meeting began at 9 A.M. where there was a spirited trading session, which continued until 3 P.M. After the 3 course luncheon, we had a unanimous vote that we extend an invitation to Pres. Wayne G. Lapoe to hold the 1970 Summer APIC National Convention in the Detroit Area. A Committee of 10 members was appointed to make the necessary arrangements in the event the vote is for Michigan.

Our 2nd meeting was held at Howard Johnson's Restaurant in Northwest Detroit on May 3rd. Again we had an attendance of 40 interested collectors and 33 of them for lunch. A number of new members were welcomed; again we had a real swapping session with everyone taking part in the fun. Reports were read from the Chicago Chapter inviting us to their June Meeting and to make plans to attend the Summer Meeting in Elmira, N. Y. in August.

On Saturday July 19th, we met again at the Ramada Inn in Lansing. In spite of rain during most of the day, we had 25 members and friends in attendance. Again we had discussions about the APIC's Brummagem program to warn our newer collectors to beware of reproductions. At the business meeting after the luncheon, it was decided to hold our 3rd GREAT LAKES STATES APIC FALL MEETING. This time we will meet at Jackson, Michigan, which is centrally located on I-94, convenient to APIC members of OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN. The date is Friday and Saturday October 17th & 18th. Notices will be sent to all members of record in the four states.

Ed Puls, Pres, Michigan CHAPTER

GATEWAY-TO-THE-WEST-CHAPTER-ST. LOUIS-MAY 8, 1969

Our second meeting found seven new collectors attending, and was presided over by vice-President Paul Williamson due to the absence of our President Chick Harris. Since many of the twenty four in attendance were not APIC members, they were told of the many advantages of membership. The next St. Louis meeting will be held either Friday, Saturday or Sunday September 5, 6, or 7 as proposed by the membership. Spirited trading and selling rounded out the evening.

George R. McGrath, Chapter Secretary

MIDWEST A.P.I.C. MEETING

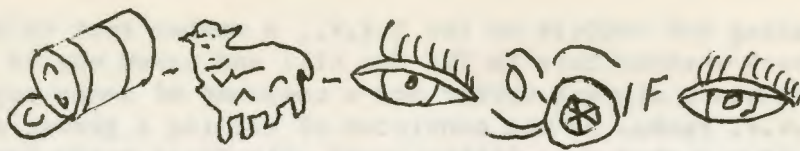
The Chicago Area Chapter hosted a midwestern A.P.I.C. gathering on June 7th at the Ramada Inn in downtown Chicago with 131 members and guests registered from 11 states. Activities centered around trading, buying, and selling, and two large meeting rooms were filled to capacity as everyone displayed their wares. A luncheon and auction were also on the agenda. We were pleased to have President Wayne LaPoe, and Secretary and Mrs. Stephen Bibler make the long trip from the West Coast to attend the meeting, as well as the many members who came from out-of-state. Sentiments ran strong toward the possibility of making the event an annual affair.

Larry L. Krug, Chapter Secretary

WISCONSIN APIC CHAPTER

A number of Wisconsin Chapter members attended the mid-west meeting in Chicago in June and returned with new ideas which is hoped will add to and improve our semi-annual meetings. They were all most complimentary of the hospitality and enthusiasm of the Chicago group which hosted the gathering. Plans are already underway at the Ivan Iman home as preparations are rapidly moving ahead for the fall gathering of our group. The date of the meeting will be October 5 and while the exact meeting location has not yet been set, it will be in the Madison, Wisconsin area. We invite friend-collectors from neighboring states to try to set the date aside and attend.

Jack Putman, Chapter Secretary



CAN YOU IDENTIFY ?

by Marian Ford (#784)

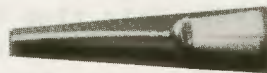
There are only two new answers to "unknowns" to report:

- #152 Really this one is only somewhat answered. Perhaps someone can resolve the question. The pin was a picture of a Robert T. Crowe. Robert C. Crowe ran for governor of Kentucky in 1927 while Robert E. Crowe was an Illinois States' Attorney. However I can find no record that the latter ran for governor.
- #158 Christopher Del Sesto is pictured on the pin. He was defeated in 1956 by the incumbent Governor Dennis Roberts. Two years later Del Sesto defeated Roberts but , in 1960, he was replaced by Democrat John Notte. He is now serving as a Superior Court Judge in Rhode Island.

#161



#162



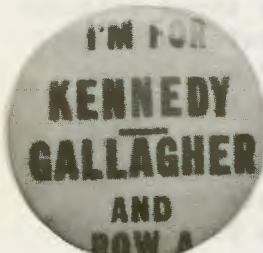
#163



#164



#165



#166



#167



#168

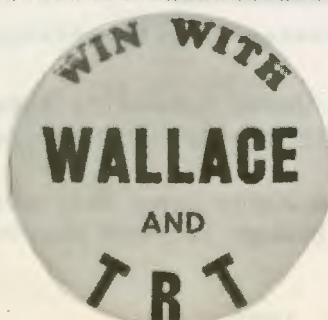


#169



This white carnation on a dark blue background (with FOR GOV. at the bottom) item was sent in with a question whether it was a Warren G. Harding item. The owner was told that the pin came from Harding's unsuccessful try for the governorship of Ohio in 1910. This seems to be entirely possible. The background for the white carnation came from the 1903 Ohio Republican convention. Harding had announced he would run for governor, but he was forced to step aside to let Myron Herrick receive the nomination. Herrick then picked Harding for his running mate. Marcus Hanna violently opposed the choice. While the argument went on, an Adventist preacher entered the convention and loudly predicted the end of the world very shortly. Hanna turned to Herrick and said that if the end was so close, it might as well end with Harding as lt. governor. Harding rushed out to get some pins to pass around. Unable to do so, he bought every white carnation he could find and gave them to the delegates. From that morning on, Harding was identified with the white carnation.





This 1968 pin bears the initials T R T. The letters stand for Taxpayers Revivalist Ticket, a North Dakota party that put up gubernatorial and senatorial candidates. Don't get this confused with the 1960 Nixon pin which has T T P on it. These letters stand for Tired Tay Payer.



After reading the article on the I.W.W., a member sent in this pin to check whether this is THE Joe Hill and asked why he was shot. Hill was a migrant worker and a composer of songs popular in the I.W.W. ranks. He was convicted of killing a grocer and his son and was shot by a firing squad. His final words were, "Don't waste time mourning. Organize!" He requested that his ashes be placed in small envelopes, distributed to workers and scattered on the following May Day.

The two pins were sent in for identification. As their stories are interwoven, a combined explanation follows. The pin on the right is of John Francis Fitzgerald, grandfather of the late President Kennedy. He was a rousing Boston, Massachusetts politician sometimes known as "Fitzblarney" or the "North end Napoleon". He started his career by being elected to the Boston Common Council and the state Senate in the same year, 1892. Two years later he advanced to the U.S. House of Representatives. In 1905 he decided to run for mayor of Boston even though the local Democratic bosses had picked another man. He won ... probably because of his colorful tactics which included the first known motorcade. It featured Fitzgerald in a huge, red car, followed by squads of "Napoleon lancers" and "Dearos" ("Dear old North Enders", as he called his ward residents). Following his defeat in 1907, Fitzgerald rebounded to be elected mayor again in 1909. This time his campaign was noted for the slogan he used against his wealthy opponent, "NOT FOR SALE, MR. \$TORROW", as well as his renditions of "Sweet Adeline". This song became his trademark for life, and his mellow voice singing it gave him the nickname of Honey Fitz. In 1913 Fitzgerald entered into a life-long, off again-on again feud with another Boston politician, James Michael Curley (pictured on the other pin). They squared off for the Democratic mayoral nomination. Curley announced he would deliver three lectures contrasting Fitzgerald to historical figures. He only finished two before Fitzgerald quit the race ... "Rome of the Caesars vs. Boston of the Dearos" and "Great Lovers from Cleopatra to Toodles" (Toodles Ryan being a local, blond tavern maid and friend of Honey Fitz). Curley went on to become Congressman, Governor and, several times in between, mayor of Boston. (He also put in some time in a Federal penitentiary.) Fitzgerald never held office again. Although he was elected to Congress in 1918, he was removed for vote fraud. He did live to see his grandson elected to this seat in 1946.

sets Senator David Walsh, Alfred E. Smith, Mayor
James M. Curley, Joseph B. Ely, Honey Fitz, Dis-
trict Attorney William J. Foley



A member asked what the number 329 meant in connection with James Garfield. This refers to the money he was accused of accepting as a bribe in the Credit Mobilier scandal.

Another inquiry concerned the initials MFDP on the 1968 New Party pin. They stand for Mississippi Free Democratic Party. No known connection though between the two parties.

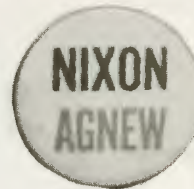
There was a tremendous response to our plea in the last issue for members to send in information and any pins we had omitted. This will be the last roundup for the Keynoter. However if any member has further information, please send it to Marian Ford. A separate unit will be published on the election of 1968, combining all the Keynoter articles plus many interesting pictures and data sent in by fellow members. Lack of room makes it impossible to list all the names, but our very real thanks go out to you wonderful, helpful people.



1 3/4" Bl on hot pink



R/W/B - Bl - 1 1/4"



1 1/4" R/W/B



1 1/4" light + dark green



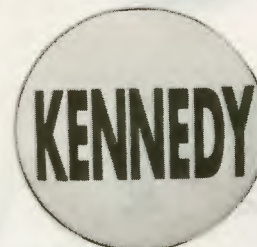
1 1/4" green on blue (L)



1 3/8" R/B on W/R



GOLD studs



1 5/8" B/W (L)



1 1/4" B/W



1 1/8" B/R on W/B



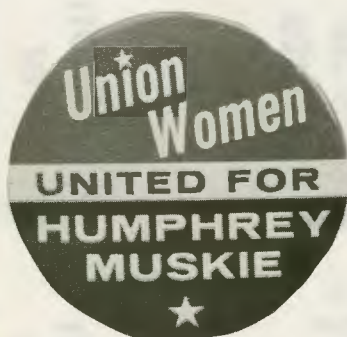
1 1/4" + 3" R/W/B



3/4" x 1 1/2"



1" R/B on W



2 1/4" W + B on R/W/B (L)



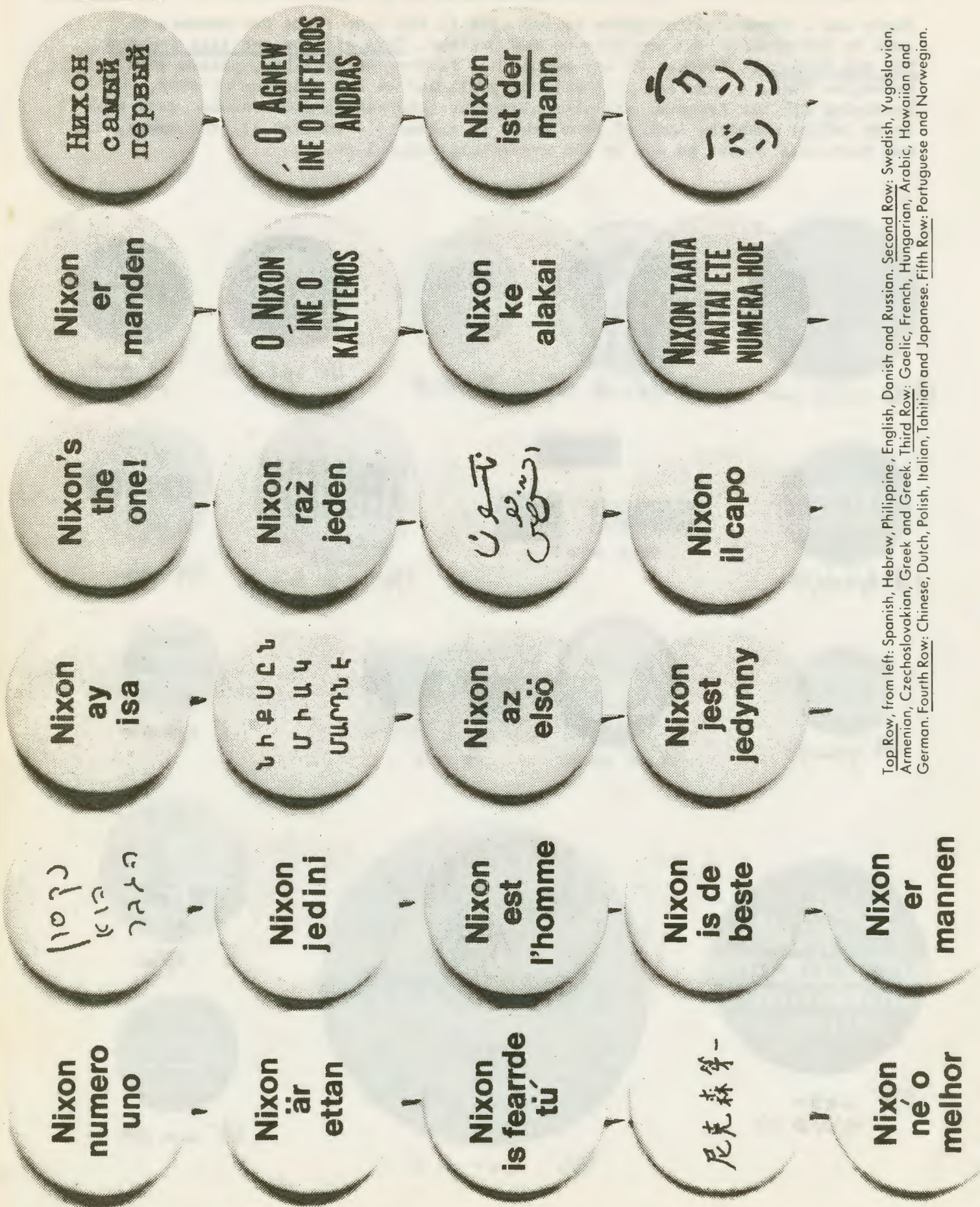
3 1/2" bar on W.



6" R/W



1 1/4" W on B/R



Top Row, from left: Spanish, Hebrew, Philippine, English, Danish and Russian. Second Row: Swedish, Yugoslavian, Armenian, Czechoslovakian, Greek and Greek. Third Row: Gaelic, French, Hungarian, Arabic, Hawaiian and German. Fourth Row: Chinese, Dutch, Polish, Italian, Tahitian and Japanese. Fifth Row: Portuguese and Norwegian.

The Secretary's Corner

by Stephen H. Bibler, #138

Applications # 1671 through # 1814 as published in the Spring issue have been admitted to membership.

Membership suspended

365- Julian White

Applications for membership: The following applications were received in the last quarter. Should any member know of any good reason why any applicant should be excluded from membership in the A. P. I. C., please send such objection, in writing, to the Secretary-Treasurer. If there are no objections filed prior to Sept. 15, 1969, these applicants will become members on that date and notice to this effect will appear in the next issue. The list of applicants now include the names of the sponsors for the prospective new members. These are listed in parenthesis after data on the respective member.

- 1815- David Katt, 3541 S.W. Elmgrove, Seattle, Washington 98126
student, 1-c-h-m-r-z, (206)WE-2-2325
- 1816- Mrs. Laurena M. Ayers, 40 Country Club Drive, Battle Creek, Mich. 49015
housewife, 3-c-h-l-m-q-u, (616)3-1879 (Jerry D. Roe)
- 1817- Jerry De Griebek, 1535 N. Renaud, Grosse Pointe Woods, Michigan 48236
student, 1-c-i-l-m-bumper stickers-q-z, (313)881-2721 (Ralph Callies)
- 1818- Jerry D. Stephens, 11020 Wonderland Trail, Dallas, Texas 75229
Research Executive, 2-c-h-l-m-posters-tickets-q-u, (214)741-5781
(Don Coney)
- 1819- Wm. A. Royall, Jr., 403 Queen Street, Alexandria, Virginia 22314
Rep. Natl. Comm. Staff, 2-c-l-m-q-z, (703)683-1308, (202)628-6800
(Gus J. Miller)
- 1820- Taylor Blanton, 25366 Malibu Road, Malibu, California 90265
insurance underwriting, 2-c-i-l-q-z, (213)456-6998 (Marian Ford)
- 1821- James H. Haynes, 170 Main St., West Haven, Connecticut 06516
student, 2-c-h-R.F.K.-l-q-z, (203)934-1286, (James Dyer)
sponsors R.F.K. memorial stamp
- 1822- Arthur H. Seidman, 238-73 116 Road, Elmont, New York 11003,
college professor, 3-c-h-m-r-u-v, (516)CU5-8589, (212)622-2200 X-341
(Leon Weisel)
- 1823- Richard J. Kendall, 32 Cormier Road, South Portland, Maine 04106
printer, 2-c-i-l-r-z, (207)799-7523, (207)775-5811 (Ray Kierstead)
- 1824- Leon Cohen, 9345 Fauntleroy S. W., Seattle, Washington 98116
Labor Const., 1-c-h-m-posters-pictures-r-z, WE%-0841
- 1825- James T. Havel, 400 Winnies Lane, Apt. 24, Carson City, Nevada 89701
Dep. Director Research, Nev. Legislature, 2-c-i-l-s-z,
also collects Third Party-K.K.K. autographs; (702)882-0745, (702)882-7537
- 1826- Oaky Miller, 930 North Hayworth Ave., Apt. # 10, Los Angeles, Cal. 90046
entertainer, 2-c-i-l-m-r-z, (213)654-0993
- 1827- Gordon L. Schroff, 2611 Gravois Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63118
Gordon's Plastics & Antiques, 3-c-d-i-l-q-z, (314)353-2039, (314)773-1717
(George A. McGrath)
- 1828- John L. Stanton, 530 Yosemite Ave., Mountain View, California 94040
newspaper reporter, 2-c-i-m-r-z, (415)961-4985, (415)326-1200
(Thomas P. Stepovich)
- 1829- Rick Shawlee, 3948 Will Rogers Drive, San Jose, California 95117
student, 1-c-i-JFK-RFK-EMK-m-q-z, (408)244-3822 (Marian Ford)
- 1830- Richard J. McCarthy, 1005 Washington, Oak Park, Illinois 60302
H. S. teacher, 2-c-i-l-Illinois locals-r-z, 848-6748 (Leonard Stark)
- 1831- Ed Telea, 675 Birch St., Denver, Colorado 80220, draftsman
3-c-d-h-i-coins-tokens-m-elongated coins-s-v, 355-4546 (Audrey Friedman)

Applications for membership - continued

- 1832- Howard Scott, Jr., 129 Richland Lane, Pittsburgh, Penn. 15208
student, 1-c-h-m-posters-q-z, (241)1381, (Ralph Callies)
- 1833- Thomas E. McChesney, 18735 Ashton Lane, Milwaukie, Oregon 97222
stock broker, 2-c-i-l-q-u, (503)655-1869, (503)224-3500 (Steve Bibler)
- 1834- Tom French, 2509 Huntington Drive, Aptos, California 95003
student, 1-c-h-l-r-z, (408)688-5340, (Marian Ford)
- 1835- Robert R. Amon, 1111 Georgian Drive, Linden, New Jersey 07036
Buick dealer, 3-c-i-m-q-z, (201)486-7954, (201)388-9400
- 1836- Mrs. Anne F. Skinner, 1 Chapin Court, Williamstown, Mass. 01267
housewife, 2-c-h-m-q-z, (413)458-8442 (Ed Veleber)
- 1837- Sanford Cohen, 3017 Moreland Avenue, Oceanside, New York 11572
student, 1-c-h-m-q-u-w, (516)764-1042 (Frank Kirsner)
- 1838- Lawrence W. Gravelle, 61 Park St., Norwood, New York 13668
dry cleaner, 2-c-i-l-q-z, (353)2105, (353)2541 (Willard E. Smith)
- 1839- James Digby, 401 N. Sheridan, Bay City, Michigan 48706
student, 1-c-i-m-bumper stickers-q-z, (517)TW27901 (Jerry D. Roe)
- 1840 Lynn Mack, 2022 Evansdale Drive, Adelphi, Maryland 20783
consultant, 2-c-l-q-X,
- 1841- Jim Price, 465 Dartmouth Ave., San Carlos, California 94070
student, 1-c-i-q-z, (415)591-3036 (Frank Cherry)
- 1842- Dan R. McFarland, 7475 Silver Lane, Dayton, Ohio 45414
physician, 2-c-h-l-q-u-v, (John F. Rockett)
- 1843- Edward P. Mullen, 226-59 Union Turnpike, Bayside, New York 11364
longshoreman, 3-c-h-m-buttons-q-u-v, (516)465-0388 (Ralph H. Abens)
- 1844- Dr. James A. Long II, 4722 South Wayne Ave., Fort Wayne, Indiana 46807
Doctor of Optometry, 2-c-i-l-q-z, 745-9069 (Roland Gariepy-Michael Lykins)
- 1845- John S. Spera, Box 88, Tornado, West Virginia 25202
teacher, 2-c-i-m-q-z, (304)727-8966, (Lester Bernstein)
- 1846- Tim E. Gomes, 7814 Alto Way, Dublin, California 94566
student, 1-c-i-q-z, (415)828-3539 (Frank Cherry)
- 1847- Mrs. Denise M. McGuire, 8607 S. Meade, Oaklawn, Illinois 60459
secretary, 2-c-h-m-q-z, 423-3548, (Robert Costa)
- 1848- Scott A. Lawson, 149 Canaveral Drive, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15235
sales, 2-c-i-l-q-z, (412)795-1014 (Richard Trimble)
- 1849- Mark Q. Rhoads, 4224 Grand Avenue, Western Springs, Illinois 60558
student, 2-c-i-l-q-z-X, (312)246-1282 (Richard Trimble)
- 1850- James Stofle, 611 East 21st St., Merced, California 95340
student, 1-c-h-m-q-u (T. P. Stepovich)
- 1851- Nelson F. Scott, 416 E. Main St., Manasquan, New Jersey 08736
salesman, 3-c-h-m-single or double pictures-q-z, 223-4085 (Dick Coffey)
- 1852 Miss Kathleen Ramsey, 65 Hawthorne Ave., Cranston, Rhode Island 02910
student, 1-c-h-l-q-z, (401)781-6451 (Jack Hanrahan)
- 1853- Robert M. Baume, 4 East Mill Drive, Great Neck, New York 11021
illustrator, 2-c-i-l-q-z, (516)487-0020 (Gary W. R. Patton)
- 1854- Richard West, 3 Narbrook Park, Narberth, Pennsylvania 19072, student
1-c-h-m-presidential books printed in/around administration-q-z. MO-4-9790
- 1855- Jeff Kaplan, 9172 E. Eastman Place, Denver, Colorado 80222
student, 1-c-i-l-q-z, 755-1003, (Audrey Friedman)
- 1856- Bradley M. Yates, 321 W. Church St., Genoa, Illinois 60135
student, 1-c-h-i-l-m-q-z, (815)784-3369 (L. David Yates)
- 1857- Samuel Michael Epstein, 40A Nassau Drive, Great Neck, New York 11021
student, 1-c-h-m-q-z, (516)482-0081 (Allen Wright)
- 1858- Mrs. Kenneth Holean, R.R. # 3, Bracken Acres, Galesburg, Illinois 61401
owns tire shop, 3-c-h-state-m-q-z, (343)5296, (343)4174 (Dave Beck)
- 1859- Lawrence A. Tholen, 5222 E. Orme, Wichita, Kansas 67218
Svgs. & Loan Assn. Executive, 2-c-h-m-q-z, (316)MU2-6430, (316)AM5-3151
(Hal Ottaway)
- 1860- Henry T. Oyler, 1306 Lightner Avenue, Dunbar, West Virginia 25064
pipefitter, 2-c-h-m-q-z, (304)768-6825, (Lester Bernstein)

Applications for membership - continued

- 1861- Edwin H. Leventhal, 43 Bromfield St., Boston, Massachusetts 02108
coin dealer, 2-c-d-h-l-q-u, (617)HU2-2398 (Rex Stark)
- 1862- Irvin L. Edelstein, 726 Enchanted Way, Pacific Palisades, Cal. 90272
president, advertising agency, 3-c-h-m-Western medallions-q-z,
(213)GL-4-8480, (213)385-8221 (George Williams)
- 1863- Michael Meiring, 7 Broad Cove Road, Cape Elizabeth, Maine 04107
student, 1-c-i-m-flashers-q-z, 799-2776 (Leslie Runnels- Ray Kierstad)
- 1864- Foster B. Pollack, 645 West End Avenue - 3B, New York, N.Y. 10025
real estate, 3-c-d-h-cause buttons-l-q-z, (212)724-5919, (212)687-4444
(Milton Dinkin)
- 1865- Marc Tanzer, 3140 S.W. 98th, Portland, Oregon 97225
student, 1-c-i-l-r-u-v, (503)292-3498 (Dan Heims)
- 1866- Steven O'Harra, 2115 S.W. Tyrol, Portland, Oregon 97201
student, 1-c-i-l-q-z, (503)24408078 (Dan Heims)
- 1867- Thomas Keefe, 136 Washington Avenue, Saugerties, New York 12477
student, 1-c-i-l-Henry Wallace-1948-r-z, (914)246-2096 (James T. Kirk)
- 1868- Mrs. Eileen Elfant, 5702 Valkeith, Houston, Texas 77035
housewife, 2-c-mfgr-h-i-r-z, (713)PA-3-0674, JA-4-6922 (Martin Elfant)
- 1869- Ernest W. Bennett, 3620 Justison Road, Miami, Florida 33133
real estate investor, 2-c-h-m-newspapers-q-u, (305)444-4743
- 1870- Richard H. Sherman, 43 Hunter Drive, West Hartford, Conn. 06107
2-c-h-l-s-z, (203)232-3661
- 1871- J. Watkins Strouss, 527 W. 46th St., New York, New York 10036
Personnel, 2-c-h-m-q-z, (212)582-8971, 920-4501 (Richard Trimble)
- 1872- John David Kelley R. R. 1, Lebanon, Indiana 46052
teacher, 2-c-h-m-q-u, (317)482-5092 (Allen Wright)
- 1873- Mark Roe, 3030 S.W. Upper Drive, Portland, Oregon 97201
student, 1-c-i-Franklin Roosevelt-l-q-u-v, 228-5720 (Steve Bibler)
- 1874- Mrs. M. Nachinson, 215 Elbert St., Ramsey, New Jersey 07446
housewife, 3-c-i-m-q-z, (201)327-4011, (201)487-9258
- 1875- Charles Draper, 2107 W. Boyce, Fort Worth, Texas 76115
minister, 2-c-h-local & NY City-m-r-u-v, (817)926-6268, (C.W.Fishbaugh)
- 1876- Mrs. Carolyn Steensma, 434 West 5th St., Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57104
antique dealer, 2-d-h-l-q-z, 33-88919, 33-29918 (Chuck Robinson)
- 1877- Mrs. Wanda M. Sanders, Jennifer House, 5401 E. Kellogg, Wichita, Kansas 67218
antique dealer, 3-d-h-l-u-w, (316)MU-2-0769, (316)MU-3-5821 (Hal Ottaway)
- 1878- Ronald R. Neal, 820 'B' West Anapamu, Santa Barbara, California 93101
barber & antique dealer, 2-c-h-l-q-z, (Martin Anderson)
- 1879- Miss Barbara Hillerich, 7904 Lake Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio 45236
nurse, 2-c-h-m-q-u-w, (513)891-4773 (Ed Huff)
- 1880- Frank Urbancic, Jr., 764 N. Arnolda Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana 46222
student, 1-c-i-l-r-z, (317)635-5269 (Frank A. Smith)
- 1881- Miss Anne R. Prince, 242 W. 105th St., Chicago, Illinois 60628
student, 1-c-h-m-q-u, (312)468-7714 (Mike Bihari)
- 1882- Jay S. Heyman, 3296 Brook Road, Highland Park, Illinois 60035
real estate broker, 2-c-i-novelty buttons & stickers-l-r-z,
(312)433-3339, (312)372-3133 (Leo Buntman)
- 1883- John Eck, 3046 Mt. Olivet, Kalamazoo, Michigan 49004
student, 1-c-h-cause-prohibition-civil rts-q-z, (616)345-2635
- 1884- Corey Brown, 2727 Butler Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90064
student, 1-c-i-l-r-u, (GR-8-3371), (Paul Posner)
- 1885- Park Colwell, 2746 No. 72nd, Kansas City, Kansas 66109
salesman, 2-c-h-l-q-z, (913)299-2446, (316)HU-3-8961 (Gary Lundquist)
- 1886- Maribeth Richter, 12 Tyler Lane, Riverside, Connecticut 06878
student, 1-c-i-l-q-u-w, (203)637-0020 (M. Schwartz)
- 1887- Glendon Roy, 16 E. Wood Avenue, Jackson, Ohio 45640
-c- (Martin Anderson)
- 1888- Alton Ketchum, c/o McCann-Erickson, 485 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017
advertising, 3-c-h-historical-l-q-X, (M. Schwartz)

Applications for Membership - continued

- 1889- Patrick B. Flanagan, 115 Russlyn Drive, West Palm Beach, Florida 33405
student, 1-c-i-m-q-u-v, (305)833-0638
- 1890- A. Foster Lasky, 820 Boynton Avenue, Bronx, New York 10472, student,
1-c-i-NY state & city locals-m-r-u, (212)589-2613 (Milton Dinkin)
- 1891- Miss Susan Stagg, 52 Westerly Road, Saddle River, New Jersey 07458
student, 1-c-h-m-q-u-w, (201)327-5111 (David J. Freint)
- 1892- Les Silverstein, 15341 Woodruff Place # 53, Bellflower, Cal. 90706
Dept. Store Manager, 2-c-h-m-q-u, (213)925-5633, (213)TO-6-3791
- 1893- Paul M. Phillippi, 203 E. Delaware Avenue, Casey, Illinois 62420
Manager- Forest Oil Corp., 3-c-i-m-advertisement buttons prior to 1930-rz
(Elmer Piercy)
- 1894- Mrs. E. G. Nigh, 705 So. Maple Street, McPherson, Kansas 67460
housewife, 3-c-i-political buttons & badges-m-q-z, (316)241-0728
- 1895- Miss Marie V. Hayman, 21 Lodge Street, Milton, Massachusetts 02186
student, 1-c-i-m-q-u-v, (617)698-2249
- 1896- Lt. John F. Valente, Jr., 76-66 Austin St., Forest Hills, New York 11375
banking, 2-c-i-l-m-all Kennedy items-r-z, 261-3635, WH-4-1500-x-208
(Allen Wright)
- 1897- Richard L. Higginbotham, 1871 Dawn Ridge, Walled Lake, Michigan 48088
Jr. High Principal, 2-c-i-l-q-z, (313)624-3317, (313)682-9300 (Ed Puls)
- 1898- Edward Hamlin, 640 S. Carolina Avenue SE, Washington, D. C. 20002
Political & Economic Analyst, 2-c-h-l-q-z, (202)546-568, 351-5441
- 1899- Douglas Marcello, 849-W. North Street, Carlisle, Penn. 17013
student, 1-c-i-l-q-u, (717)249-5438 (W. C. Richrode)

Too Late for Roster -

- 813- Frank LeRoy Hedstrom, Jr., 9716 Marshall Drive, Lenexa, Kansas 66215
computer programmer, 2-c-h-r-u-v, (913)888-2537, (913)236-9933-ext-249
- 1213- Bernard Slepak, Creative Merchandisers, 61 West Superior St. Chicago. Ill 60610
president co., 3-c-i-l-q-u, 943-0211

Change of Name -

- 1285- Mrs. Ann Chandler, 1215 Hinkson, Columbia, Missouri 65201
housewife- 2-c-i-m-q-v, formerly Ann Carrington

Addendum -

- 1869- Edward W. Bennett, 3620 Justison Road, Miami, Florida 33133
real estate investor, 2-c-h-m-newspapers-q-u. (305)444-4743
- 1876- Richard H. Sherman, 43 Hunter Drive, West Hartford, Conn. 06107
U.S. Air Force, 2-c-h-l-s-z, (203)232-3661
- 1887- Glendon Roy, 16 E. Wood Ave., Jackson, Ohio 45640
retired, 3-c-d-h-m-q-u-w, 286-2595, (Earl Lytle)

TOP RECRUITERS FOR THE QUARTER

Three members- Richard Trimble, Allen Wright

Two members - Lester Bernstein, Steve Bibler, Ralph Callies, Frank Cherry,
Milton Dinkin, Audrey Friedman, Marian Ford, Dan Heims,
Ray Kierstead, Hal Ottaway, Jerry D. Roe, M. Schwartz, Tom Stepovich

Changes of Address -

- Chuck Altman, 329 Virginia SE, Apt. K, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87108
- Tom Bakalors, 541 Fairfield Ct., Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53217
- A. James Barnes, C1126 Columbia Plaza, 2400 Virginia Ave. N.W., Washington, DC-20037
- Daryl E. Beall, 1209 N. 25th St., Fort Dodge. Iowa 50501
- Mrs. Ressa Benen, 18 Ridgewood Place, Willingboro, New Jersey 08046
- John F. Bibby, 706 - 26th Pl. South, Arlington, Virginia 22202
- Frank Bieler, 4915 Botanical, St. Louis, Missouri 63110
- Michael Bihari, M.D., c/o Dr. Carl Cohen, 78 Richardson Road, Belmont, Mass. 02178
- Lawrence J. Bleiberg, 558 Lake Avenue, Greenwich, Connecticut 06830
- Anthony Boatman, 3126 Fairview Avenue, Logansport, Indiana 46947
- Charles W. Cameron, 345 Pine Street, Galion, Ohio 44833
- Frank R. Chamblin, 5671 W. Hampton Ct., # 202, Westland, Michigan 48185
- Gary L. Chrisman, 2028 -.43rd East, Seattle, Washington 98102
- Tom Cook, 970 Bordon Villa, Santa Rosa, California 95401
- Glen Cooper 1325 - 19th St., Boulder, Colorado 80302
- William Cormack, 6131 S.W. Erickson, Beaverton, Oregon 97005

Changes of Address - continued

Michael A. Cozza, 111 Cunanor Apts., 3156 Park Rd., Charlotte, N. C. 28209
Cecil B. Currey, Rt. 2, Box 690, Lutz, Florida 33549
Alfred Davis IV, 6712 Vine, Austin, Texas 78757
Emmett L. Davis, Jr., Rt. 2, Box 120A, Countryside Lake, Mundelein, Illinois 60060
Peter Davis, 735 Harrison Avenue, Beloit, Wisconsin 53511
Thomas L. Draper, 1225 Lake Garden Court, Lake Oswego, Oregon 97034
William L. Edwards, 1 Elm Street, Milford, New Hampshire 03055
Bernard K. Fischer, 5247 Corteen Pl., North Hollywood, California 91607
Jerome Fishkin, 3089 Turk, San Francisco, California 94118
Virgil P. Foss, 22 Lincoln Drive, Grand Forks, North Dakota 58201
Capt. David I. George, 1529 N. Lima St., Burbank, California 91505
James Goldsmith, 200 Sunset Boulevard, Apt. 8, St. Helens, Oregon 97051
Barbara J. Gould, P. O. Box 9427, San Jose, California 95117
Jim H. Hannah, 2709 Sallmon Avenue, Waukegan, Illinois 60085
Donald W. Hardman, 150-B-Bar-B, Amherst, Ohio 44001
Joseph Hatch, 1795 Country Club, Logan, Utah 84321
W. Paul Helmke, Jr., 2313 Forest Park Blvd., Fort Wayne, Indiana 46805
Ken Hosner, 1209 Washington, Kalamazoo, Michigan 49001
Michael E. Hovenkamp, 1907 Willow Creek Drive, Apt. 227, Irving, Texas 75060
Edwin H. Kintz, 1421 Valencia Road, Schenectady, New York 12309
Robert Kuhn, P.O. Box 5223, 720 Geary St., San Francisco, California 94101
Robert J. Leamy, 233 Glengariff Road, Massapequa Park, New York 11762
Gary Lundquist, Tilghman, Maryland 21671
Marjorie Lundquist, R. D. 2, Box 247A, Milford, New Jersey 08848
Terry S. McKinney, 2213 Oaklawn Drive, Decatur, Illinois 62526
James W. McManus, 1734 Mangrove Avenue, Chico, California 95926
Shirley A. McVoy, 4955 Moorhead Avenue, Apt. A, Boulder, Colorado 80303
Roger Merlo, Dept. of History, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Virginia 23508
Stephen E. Moore, 47 Main St., Byfield, Massachusetts 01922
Michael L. Notestone, 749 Delano Avenue, Chillicothe, Ohio 45601
Kenneth S. O'Day, 2441 Haste Street, 23A, Berkeley, California 94704
Robert E. Paige, 2028 Edgmont Avenue, Chester, Pennsylvania 19013
Barry Paris, 2254 N. Yale, Wichita, Kansas 67220
Arnold Perl, 305 E. 18th St., New York, N. Y. 10003
Jim Oliver, 1201 Regent St., Madison, Wisconsin 53715
William Popp, P. O. Box 24, Geneva, Florida 32732
Clifford H. Raber, 126 Clairhaven Dr., Hudson, Ohio 44236 - 216 - 653-5608
C. William Reiley, 351 Lakeview Avenue, Indian Lake, Dowagiac, Michigan 49047
Peter Renstrom, 424 Den Adel Court, Kalamazoo, Michigan 49001
John Rockett, M.D., P. O. Box 313, Corning, New York 14830
Keith L. Runyon, 507 Fairlawn Road, Louisville, Kentucky 40205
Mrs. Vivian K. Scott, 4738 Gravois, St. Louis, Missouri 63116
Philip N. Shimkin, 7246 Rue de Roark, La Jolla, California 92037
Henry E. Sims, R. R. #2, N. Brown St., Benton, Illinois 62812
Bruce M. Smith, 3710 Didion Drive, Sandusky, Ohio 44870
Robert L. Strohman, 4015 Landside Drive, Louisville, Kentucky 40220
Edmund Sullivan, Valley View Drive, Suffield, Connecticut 06078
John Sullivan 1720 Bellemeade Avenue, Evansville, Indiana 47714
Cletus R. Swanson, 1704 W. Ayres, Peoria, Illinois 61606
Ralph J. Thomas, 331½ Grand Canal, Balboa Island, California 92662
Dale E. Wagner, 9437 Muirkirk Road, # 201, Laurel, Maryland 20810
John D. Wagner, 12 Charlton Road, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17112
Donald Wallace, 1825 City Heights, St. Paul, Minnesota 55117
Violet J. Williams, Rewey, Wisconsin 53580
Robert C. Young, M.D., 461 Whalley Avenue, New Haven, Connecticut 06511

Be sure to send your change of address so that KEYNOTER, return and remailing costs may be minimized. Application for new members are available for the asking from your Secretary - Treasurer.

THE SECRETARY'S CORNER. Concluded - 1968 TREASURER'S REPORT
HOW YOUR MONEY WAS HANDLED LAST YEAR

Summary of A. P. I. C. expenses for first seven months, 1968

Printing Summer Keynoter, etc.	\$856.14
" Spring " "	584.52
" Winter " "	602.70
Washington, D.C. convention expenses	364.74
Printing Rosters 521.48 & Price Guides 45.36	566.84
Secretary's annual stipend (Don Coney)	350.00
Wayne LaPoe Brummagem expense 56.28, Marian Ford expense 41.69 -	97.88
Ken Broyles Parker project	200.00
Miscellaneous expenses	64.23

Taken from checking a/c 3687.14

Don Coney's Report as Secretary-Treasurer for 1968

Income from all sources \$1843.25	Cash Outlay-postage 136.95	misc. 38.00	-174.95
Deposits \$1805.50	Check Outlay -		\$1665.70

Report by Stephen Bibler as Secretary-Treasurer Aug. 26th thru Dec. 31, 1968

Receipts:

Hampton Bank, balance of Account	609.63
Refund from Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington, D.C. convention including APIC auction receipts	885.25
Dues collections	3698.74
Sale of APIC membership buttons for research	54.00
Sale of Magazines, research projects, buttons, etc.	356.85
Bob Fratkin balance of APIC auction	45.30
Collection of returned checks	4.50

Total - \$5654.27*

Disbursements:

Reproduction plates	260.00
Bob Sterling express 9.35, Don Coney postage 3.00	12.35
Marian Ford 42.81, Wayne LaPoe 51.53, Chick Harris 53.50	147.84
Printing Autumn Keynoter	790.89
Postmaster, St. Louis mailing permit	30.00
North Seattle Printing Co. stationery	38.14
Secretary-Treasurer office	
North Seattle Printing Co. membership cards	78.00
Goodway Copy Center 500 price guides	17.65
Newlands and Co. fidelity bond	19.00
Herron Printing Co. 2000 form letters & membership applications	39.00
J.K. Gill Co. office supplies	30.33
Post Office - stamps, st. envelopes	247.36
Miscellaneous expenses- phone 8.02, baggage 4.25 rub. stamp 2.20-	14.47
Bank debits- returned checks 10.50 exchange .10 end. stamp 2.00-	12.60

Total - \$1752.55

Balance as of Dec. 31, 1968 Bank a/c \$3734.22, deposit on hand 167.50

Total - \$3901.72

\$5654.27*

Wrote 790 letters, mailed 473 3rd class shipments, 430 dues receipts.

(Editor's note: A really big job, well done, Don and Steve.)

Steve

BRUMMAGEM*

Wayne LaPoe, President
Chairman, Committee on Ethics

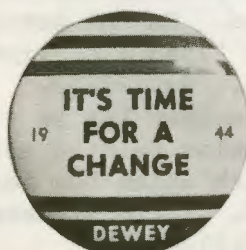
*Brummagem (brum'ajem), noun. A showy but inferior and worthless thing.

In the last BRUMMAGEM the "HHH Fills the Prescription" cartoon button from the 1968 campaign was illustrated in two varieties. The dark blue variety with "1968 A. G. Trimble Co. Pgh., Pa 15222" on the bottom curl was identified as the original and the light blue variety without the copyright as a reproduction. Since publication several members have informed your chairman that specimens in both light and dark blue without the Trimble Company copyright were obtained from various Democrat headquarters during the election campaign. These reports appear factual and each collector will have to evaluate the matter as he sees fit.



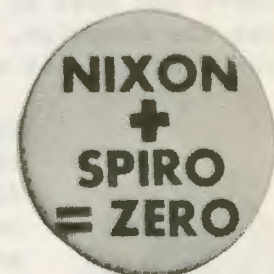
An antique shop in Ohio has offered for sale quantities of Whitehead & Hoag papers in three sizes - 7/8", 1 1/4" and 1 1/2". The 1" size is illustrated to the left. Most original Whitehead & Hoag papers contained a union bug and/or a copyright date. The paper to the left does not although it is difficult to say whether they have been recently printed. The danger is obvious.

The 1968 Communist jugate shown to the right has been reproduced. Since it is difficult to distinguish the fake from a photograph, only the original is shown. On the original the black is greyed or charcoal whereas on the reproduction the black is jet black. The top portion of the letter "R" in PRESIDENT on the original is filled solid but it is perfect on the reproduction.



The fake Dewey button to the left is 1-3/16" in diameter, lithographed tin, RWB and contains no markings. This specimen has the short pin which made its appearance in the 1968 campaign (a feature which I would like to see disappear quickly).

The button illustrated to the right undoubtedly is a fantasy piece. While we have located legitimate buttons with the same slogan, we have found none in the size, colors and type style as this one. It is celluloid, 1 1/4" in diameter and has red letters on a white background. No identifying markings and a white painted metal back.



An individual by the name of Virg Foss of LaCrosse, Wisconsin, and a later address in Grand Forks, North Dakota, circulated an illustrated flyer recently to APIC members containing several buttons which have been reported in previous issues of BRUMMAGEM as fake. The flyer stated "All items guaranteed genuine."

BRUMMAGEM, continued

Shown below are two buttons from the 1960 campaign which have appeared as reproductions.

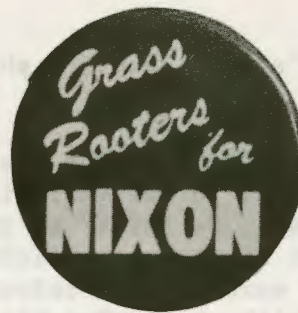


Reproduction

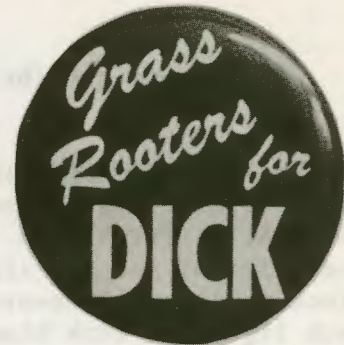


Original

The original of the above button was distributed at the Republican National Convention in 1960 in both celluloid and lithographed tin. Both of the above are shown in celluloid, RWB, 1" in diameter. The original has a yellow painted metal back with a union bug impressed. The fake has a white painted metal back without a union bug. The original has two union bugs on the lower curl in white and the fake has one in blue. The difference in lettering is obvious.

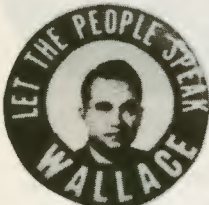


Reproduction



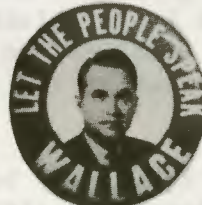
Original

The original of the above button was produced in several sizes for the 1960 campaign. Each original contains on the bottom curl "Copyright 1959 G.O.P. Committee" flanked by two union bugs. The original shown above is lithographed tin, white letters on a green background and 1-5/8" in diameter. The reproduction is in celluloid, 1 1/2" in diameter with no distinguishing markings. Same colors as the original.



Reproduction

The Wallace button to the left has a darker and slightly blurred portrait below center. Plain metal backing and no copyright on the curl. Celluloid, 1" in diameter, R.W.B.



Original

The button to the left contains a greyer and sharper portrait better centered. On the bottom curl is "1968 A.G. Trimble Co. Pgh., Pa. 15222." This specimen has an ivory color painted metal back with union bug impressed. 1" in diameter, RWB. Celluloid.

Note: To the best of our knowledge the Wallace button above and that of Nixon below were not available during the campaign. If substantial proof is offered to the contrary, it will be clarified in a future issue.



Reproduction

The Nixon button to the left is celluloid, 1" in diameter, blue and black on white. It has a plain shiny metal back and a blue union bug on the bottom curl. The picture is a 1960 portrait of Nixon. Smaller lettering is apparent.



Original

The button to the left is more convex than the reproduction and, consequently, appears slightly larger. Larger lettering and 1968 portrait of Nixon. Plain metal back with union bug impressed. On the bottom curl is "1967 A.G. Trimble Co. Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222" and the IPEU bug. Celluloid, 1" in diameter.

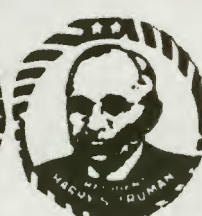
On this and the following page are shown sales flyers recently distributed by firms which have been previously reported in BRUMMAGEM for selling fakes. These fake buttons have been illustrated in past issues of BRUMMAGEM but the flyers have not and they are reproduced below particularly for the benefit of the newer collectors.

ANTIQUED POLITICAL ^{30¢ each} BUTTONS



4 for \$1.00

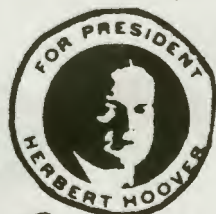
All 14, ONLY \$3.00



(A) MCKINLEY
ROOSEVELT

(B) DEWEY

(C) TRUMAN

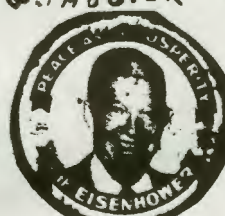
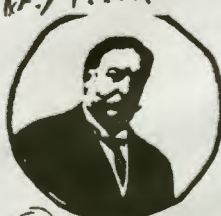
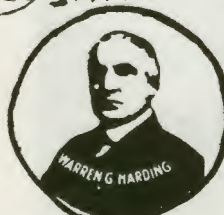


(E) SMITH

(F) F.D.R.

(G) HOOVER

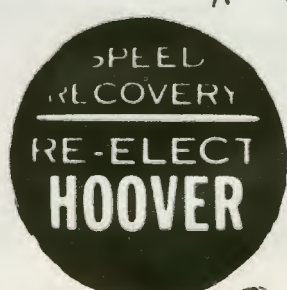
(H) TEDDY ROOSEVELT



(I) HARDING

(J) HOWARD TAFT (K) IKE

(L) WILKIE



(M) LANDON - KNOX

HOOVER (N)

D. WILSON

-30-

ALSO: LARGE J.F.K. Button, 25¢ each
Large Robert Kennedy Button, 25¢ each.

This flyer offering fakes distributed by Insignia Collectors Club, Long Island, New York.

BRUMMAGEM, continued

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN BUTTONS

ITEMS PICTURED ARE LESS THAN ACTUAL SIZE.

 (12") McKINLEY-ROOSEVELT \$ 1.25	 T. ROOSEVELT \$ 2.00	 H. TAFT \$ 1.50	 W. WILSON \$ 1.00	 W. HARDING \$ 1.00
 H. HOOVER \$ 1.00	 HOOVER-CURTISS \$ 2.00	 FOR PRESIDENT ALFRED E. SMITH \$ 1.00	 AL SMITH \$ 1.50	 LANDON-KNOX \$ 1.00
 SPEED RECOVERY RE-ELECT HOOVER \$ 1.25	 ROOSEVELT-GARNER \$ 1.50	 FOR PRESIDENT F.D.R. \$ 1.00	 F.D.R. \$ 1.00	 F.D.R.-WALLACE \$ 1.25
 W. WILLKIE \$ 1.00	 H. TRUMAN \$ 1.00	 T. DEWEY \$ 1.00	 DEWEY-WARREN \$ 1.25	 FOR PRESIDENT H. WALLACE \$ 1.50
 GEN. MACARTHUR \$ 1.50	 IKE \$ 1.00	 KEEP COOL WITH COOLIDGE \$ 1.00	 REPEAL PROHIBITION \$ 1.00	 STAY THE GUN TO HELL WITH THE Kaiser I DIDN'T RAISE MY SON TO BE A SOLDIER NO ENTANGLING ALLIANCES PRO-ANTI WAR 50¢ each

MILITARY MINIATURES
BOX A-103

This flyer offering fakes distributed by Military Miniatures.

PARTIES ON THE BALLOT, IN 1968.

Prepared by U. I. (Chick) Harris, #139

Issued by APIC in 1969

STATE	REP	DEMO	AMERICAN INDEPENDENT (unless noted otherwise.) GRIFFIN VP (unless noted LM)	SOCIAL- IST WORK- ERS	SOCIAL- IST LABOR	PROHI- BITION	PF-PEACE AND FREEDOM FP-FREEDOM AND PEACE NP-NEW POLITICS	COMMU- NIST (Free Ballot)	NEW PARTY	LIBERAL	UNI- VERSAL	CON- STITU- TION
ALA	x	x	GEORGE WALLACE PARTY									
ALASKA (a)	x	x	INDEPENDENT									
ARIZ	x	x	x	x	x		PF - CLEAVER / TERRY		MCCARTHY / LINDSEY			
ARK (a)	x	x	x									
CALIF	x	x	x				PF -(b) / TERRY					
COLO	x	x	x	x	x	x			GREGORY / LANE			
CONN	x	x	GEORGE WALLACE PARTY									
DEL	x	x	AMERICAN PARTY									
FLA (a)	x	x	GEORGE WALLACE PARTY									
GEO	x	x	AMERICAN PARTY									
HAW	x	x	x LM									
IDA	x	x	x									
ILL	x	x	INDEPENDENT		x							
IND	x	x	GEORGE WALLACE TICKET	x		x						
IOWA (a)	x	x	x (c)	x	x	x (c)	PF - CLEAVER / GONZALES				x 142 votes	
KAN	x	x	CONSERVATIVE			x						
KY	x	x	AMERICAN PARTY	x								
LA	x	x (d)	AMERICAN PARTY LM									
ME	x	x	GEORGE WALLACE PARTY									
MD	x	x	AMERICAN PARTY									
MASS	x	x	INDEPENDENT		x	x						
MICH	x	x	x	x	x	x	NP - CLEAVER / HOCKMAN					
MISS	x	x	INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES									
MO	x	x	AMERICAN PARTY of MO.									
MONT	x	x	AMERICAN PARTY	x		x			(b) NEW REFORMIST			
NEBR	x	x	AMERICAN PARTY									
NEV	x	x	INDEPENDENT AMERICAN									
NH (a)	x	x	GEORGE WALLACE PARTY	x					(g)			
NJ	x	x	GEORGE WALLACE PARTY	x	x		(h) PF - GREGORY / FROST					
N MEX	x	x	x	x								
NY	x (i)	x	COURAGE PARTY	x	x		FP - GREGORY / LANE PF - (i)			x		
N CAR	x	x	AMERICAN PARTY									
N DAK(a)	x	x	AMERICAN PARTY (j)									x 34 votes
OHIO (a)	x	x	AMERICAN PARTY	(k)	(k)	(k)	(k)	(k)	(k)			
OKLA	x	x	AMERICAN PARTY									
ORE (a)	x	x	INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES									
PA	x	x	x	x (l)	x		PF - GREGORY / LANE					
RI	x	x	GEORGE WALLACE IND.	x								
S CAR	x	x	PETITION									
S DAK	x	x	INDEPENDENT									
TENN	x	x	AMERICAN PARTY									
TEX (a)	x	x	AMERICAN PARTY									
UTAH	x	x	AMERICAN LIBERTY	x			PF - No Cand. / GONZALES					
VT	x	x	GEORGE WALLACE PARTY	x					(m)			
VIRG	x	x	x		x	x	PF - GREGORY / SPOCK					
WASH	x	x	AMERICAN PARTY	x	x		(n) PF - CLEAVER / WINSLOW	(n)				
W VA	x	x	AMERICAN PARTY									
WISC	x	x	INDEPENDENT	x	x							
WYO	x	x	INDEPENDENT									
D.C.	x	x										
TOTALS	51	51	50	20	13	9	PF - 9 FP - 1 NP - 1	1	6	1	1	1

CANDIDATES - REPUBLICAN - Richard M. Nixon / Spiro T. Agnew; DEMOCRATIC - Hubert H. Humphrey / Edmund S. Muskie; AMERICAN INDEPENDENT etc. - George C. Wallace / S. Marvin Griffin, (if noted LM) Curtis LeMay; SOCIALIST WORKERS - Fred Halstead / Paul Boutelle; SOCIALIST LABOR - Henning Bloomer / George S. Taylor; PEACE & FREEDOM, FREEDOM & PEACE, NEW POLITICS - Eldridge Cleaver / Peggy Terry or Corky Gonzales or Larry Hockman or Cal Winslow or Judith Mage; Dick Gregory / Mark Lane or Dr. Benj. Spock or David Frost; COMMUNIST - Charlene Mitchell / Michael Zagarelle; UNIVERSAL - Kirby J. Hensley / Roscoe MacKenna; CONSTITUTION PARTIES, (CHRISTIAN CONSTITUTION) - Richard Troxell / Merl Thayer; LIBERAL, NY supported Humphrey / Muskie; CONSERVATIVE, NY supported Nixon / Agnew but had no electors; T.R.T. (Taxpayers Revivalist Ticket) supported Wallace but had no electors.

a. These States provided a blank column for write-ins. (list not complete) b. California - Presidential candidate listed as 'No Eligible Candidate', since Cleaver did not meet qualifications. c. Iowa - No party name, Halstead / Boutelle, nominated by Petition; Iowa Prohibition Party; Iowa Peace & Freedom Party. d. Louisiana had two Demo. columns, the first had only State & Local candidates, second had only electors for H/M as regular Demo. organization supported Wallace. e. Minnesota - H/M ran on Demo-Farmer Labor ticket; S.L.P. knows as Industrial Government Party. f. Montana - New Reformist Party had no candidates listed, as McCarthy / Paul Dwyer withdrew. g. New Hampshire - New Party filed nominating petitions but McCarthy / Lindsey withdrew. h. New Jersey - All minor parties listed as 'Nominated by Petition' with names in small print; Blank column was for New Party petition for McCarthy / Lindsey who withdrew; Party name was Peace & Freedom Alternative; i. New York - Nixon / Agnew were also supported by Conservative Party but had no electors; Wallace supporters used Courage Party since American cannot be used in a Party name; Freedom & Peace supported Cleaver / Judith Mage but were not on ballot since Cleaver wasn't a qualified candidate; Liberal Party supported Humphrey / Muskie and had same slate of electors as Democrats. j. N. Dak. - All minor parties shown as Independent nominations with Party names in small print; T.R.T. ticket had no electors but supported Wallace. k. Ohio - Provided a blank space for qualified certified electors of SWP, SLP, Prohibition, Communist, Gregory / Lane (no party name) and McCarthy / Coretta King who had withdrawn. l. Penn. SWP known as Militant Workers. m. Vermont - New Party had no candidates listed, as McCarthy / Lindsey had withdrawn. n. Wash. - Peace & Freedom Party aligned with State Black Panther Party; Mitchell / Zagarelle, on ballot as Free Ballot Party.

PARTIES ON THE BALLOT, IN 1968.

Prepared by U. I. (Chick) Harris, #139

Revision, issued by APIC in 1970

STATE	REP	DEMO	AMERICAN INDEPENDENT (unless noted otherwise.) GRIFFIN VP (unless noted LM.)	SOCIAL- IST WORK- ERS	SOCIAL- IST LABOR	PROHI- BITION	PF-PEACE AND FREEDOM FP-FREEDOM AND PEACE NP-NEW POLITICS	COMMU- NIST (Free Ballot)	NEW PARTY	LIBERAL	UNI- VER- SAL	CON- STITU- TION
ALA	x	(a)	x (a) LM			x						
ALASKA (*)	x	x	INDEPENDENT									
ARIZ	x	x	x	x	x		PF - CLEAVER / TERRY		McCARTHY / LINDSEY			
ARK (*)	x	x	x									
CALIF	x	x	x				PF -(b) / TERRY					
COLO	x	x	x	x	x	x			GREGORY / LANE			
CONN	x	x	GEORGE WALLACE PARTY									
DEL	x	x	AMERICAN PARTY									
FLA (*)	x	x	GEORGE WALLACE PARTY									
GEO	x	x	AMERICAN PARTY									
HAW	x	x	x LM									
IDA	x	x	x									
ILL	x	x	INDEPENDENT		x							
IND	x	x	GEORGE WALLACE TICKET	x		x						
IOWA (*)	x	x	x (c)	x	x	x (c)	PF - CLEAVER / GONZALES (c)				x 142 votes	
KAN	x	x	CONSERVATIVE			x						
KY	x	x	AMERICAN PARTY	x								
LA	x	x (d)	AMERICAN PARTY LM									
ME	x	x	GEORGE WALLACE PARTY									
MD	x	x	AMERICAN PARTY									
MASS	x	x	INDEPENDENT		x	x						
MICH	x	x	x	x	x		NP - CLEAVER / HOCKMAN					
MINN	x	x (e)	AMERICAN PARTY	x	x (e)		PF - CLEAVER / TERRY	x				
MISS	x	x	INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES									
MO	x	x	AMERICAN PARTY of MO.									
MONT	x	x	AMERICAN PARTY	x		x			(f) NEW REFORMIST			
NEBR	x	x	AMERICAN PARTY									
NEV	x	x	INDEPENDENT AMERICAN									
NH (*)	x	x	GEORGE WALLACE PARTY	x					x (g)			
NJ	x	x	GEORGE WALLACE PARTY	x	x		(h) PF - GREGORY / FROST					
N MEX	x	x	x	x								
NY	x (i)	x	COURAGE PARTY	x	x		FP - GREGORY / LANE PF - (i)			x		
N CAR	x	x	AMERICAN PARTY									
N DAK(*)	x	x	AMERICAN PARTY (j)	x		x						x 34 votes
OHIO (*)	x	x	AMERICAN PARTY	(k)	(k)	(k)	(k)	(k)	(k)			
OKLA	x	x	AMERICAN PARTY									
ORE (*)	x	x	INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES									
PA	x	x	x	x (l)	x		PF - GREGORY / LANE					
RI	x	x	GEORGE WALLACE IND.	x								
S CAR	x	x	PETITION									
S DAK	x	x	INDEPENDENT									
TENN	x	x	AMERICAN PARTY									
TEX (*)	x	x	AMERICAN PARTY									
UTAH	x	x	AMERICAN LIBERTY	x			PF - No Cand. / GONZALES					
VT	x	x	GEORGE WALLACE PARTY	x					x (m)			
VIRG	x	x	x		x	x	PF - GREGORY / SPOCK					
WASH	x	x	AMERICAN PARTY	x	x		(n) PF - CLEAVER / WINSLOW	x (n)				
W VA	x	x	AMERICAN PARTY									
WISC	x	x	INDEPENDENT	x	x							
WYO	x	x	INDEPENDENT									
D.C.	x	x										
TOTALS	51	51	50	19	13	9	PF - 10 FP - 1 NP - 1	2	5	1	1	1

CANDIDATES - REPUBLICAN - Richard M. Nixon / Spiro T. Agnew; DEMOCRATIC - Hubert H. Humphrey / Edmund S. Muskie; AMERICAN INDEPENDENT etc. - George C. Wallace / S. Marvin Griffin, (if noted LM Curtis LeMay; SOCIALIST WORKERS - Fred Halstead / Paul Boutelle; SOCIALIST LABOR - Henning Blomen / George S. Taylor; PEACE & FREEDOM, FREEDOM & PEACE, NEW POLITICS - Eldridge Cleaver / Peggy Terry or Corky Gonzales or Larry Hockman or Cal Winslow or Judith Mage; Dick Gregory / Mark Lane or Dr. Benj. Spock or David Frost; COMMUNIST - Charlene Mitchell / Michael Zagarelle; UNIVERSAL - Kirby J. Hensley / Roscoe MacKenna; CONSTITUTION PARTIES, (CHRISTIAN CONSTITUTION) - Richard Troxell / Merl Thayer; LIBERAL, NY supported Humphrey / Muskie; CONSERVATIVE, NY supported Nixon / Agnew but had no electors; T.R.T. (Taxpayers Revivalist Ticket) supported Wallace but had no electors, PROHIBITION - E. Harold Munn / Rolland Fisher.

a. Alabama - (Regular) Democratic pledged to Wallace / LeMay; American Independent, un-pledged but supported Wallace; Alabama Independent Democratic and the National Democratic Party of Alabama (Colored) pledged to Humphrey / Muskie. b. California - Presidential candidate listed as 'No Eligible Candidate', since Cleaver did not meet qualifications. c. Iowa - No party name, Halstead / Boutelle, nominated by Petition; Iowa Prohibition Party; Iowa Peace & Freedom Party. d. Louisiana had two Demo. columns, the first had only State & Local candidates, second had only electors for H/M as regular Demo. organization supported Wallace. e. Minnesota - H/M ran on Demo-Farmer Labor ticket; S.L.P. knows as Industrial Government Party. f. Montana - New Reformist Party had no candidates listed, as McCarthy / Paul ODwyer withdrew. g. New Hampshire - New Party filed nominating petitions but McCarthy / Lindsey withdrew. h. New Jersey - All minor parties listed as 'Nominated by Petition' with names in small print; Blank column was for New Party petition for McCarthy / Lindsey who withdrew; Party name was Peace & Freedom Alternative; i. New York - Nixon / Agnew were also supported by Conservative Party but had no electors; Wallace supporters used Courage Party since American cannot be used in a Party name; Freedom & Peace supported Cleaver / Judith Mage but were not on ballot since Cleaver wasn't a qualified candidate; Liberal Party supported Humphrey / Muskie and had same slate of electors as Democrats. j. N. Dak. - All minor parties shown as Independent nominations with Party names in small print; T.R.T. ticket had no electors but supported Wallace. k. Ohio - Provided a blank space for qualified certified electors of SWP, SLP, Prohibition, Communist, Gregory / Lane (no party name) and McCarthy / Coretta King who had withdrawn. l. Penn. SWP known as Militant Workers. m. Vermont - New Party had no candidates listed, as McCarthy / Lindsey had withdrawn. n. Wash. - Peace & Freedom Party aligned with State Black Panther Party; Mitchell / Zagarelle on ballot as Free Ballot Party. (g) These States provided a blank column for write-ins. (list not complete)